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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Realism and Idealism

As expressively indicative of the significant reaction along Parliament Hill at this momentous time to the fierce fighting and seriousness of the situation on the war fronts, it can be intimated now that it has been known behind the scenes for a considerable period that the authorities in the capital were becoming weary gradually, and their patience was being exhausted slowly with the importunate and repeated demands of many people throughout Canada for the complete removal or the relaxation of certain wartime restrictions whenever there was any measure of military success. These requests were urged with troublesome pertinacity. Of course, when the demands of these Canadians, who wrote or sometimes came to the capital to press their claims, were refused in whole or in part, there was a loud and continued outcry against the authorities. However, it is hinted now in well-informed quarters in the capital that such serious possibilities or probabilities have always been recognized by the authorities in Ottawa, so that the officials seem to be less shocked by the latest happenings on the war fronts than many other Canadians, though there is no pretense by authorities to minimize this dangerous period of the war; and there is even a suggestion that it should be taken as a lesson for future reference, especially for a proper understanding of governmental policies in the coming early months of 1945.

Commissions of Inquiry

Within a relatively short time there will be functioning no less than three Royal Commissions with authority from Ottawa to investigate and to report on a number of delicate issues. One Royal Commission, under the leadership of former Chief Justice Ives of Alberta, will undertake to find out two points about taxation which have proven quite perplexing and intricate, including the question whether an annuity is a capital or income. Another Royal Commission, under Mr. Justice Carroll of Nova Scotia, will probe the fuel situation throughout this country in order to settle this troublesome problem in a satisfactory manner for all concerned, if possible. The third Royal Commission, headed by Mr. Justice Errol M. McDougall of the Court of King's Bench in Montreal, will endeavour to look into the taxation of co-operatives in Canada, including inquiries to determine whether the income tax excess profits tax acts should apply to co-operatives or not, whether the acts should be applied to persons doing business analogous to co-operative methods, and so forth. There is intense interest in Ottawa over the operations of these three Royal Commissions during the coming weeks, judging by conversations on Parliament Hill.

Provisions for Discharged Men

Several reports in Ottawa have stressed lately the great importance with which the affairs of discharged men from the armed forces is being regarded at this time, as more and more of these men move into civilian life. One report has shown that entrance requirements by Canadian universities have been reduced for the benefit of ex-servicemen. Whereas two foreign languages are needed as well as two sciences, the ex-servicemen will require only one foreign language and one science for the junior matriculation standards. Likewise, if the candidate has junior matriculation standing in either of these subjects, he will need only one foreign language or history in general in order to satisfy senior matriculation requirements for science courses. Another report has revealed that the Civil Service Commission has agreed in principle with a suggestion that civil servants should be continued on leave from their duties if they wish to follow courses of study offered by the Government after their discharge from military service. Finally, a report has stated that quite a large expenditure has been involved in furnishing or establishing new offices for the growing staffs of the Veterans' Affairs Department, including a story that about $130,000 has been used on such purposes already, and that the personnel of this organization may be doubled within the next two years. This rapid growth of this organization has been interpreted along Parliament Hill as a sign of the steadily increasing number of men being discharged from the armed forces.

Correspondence

M.52900 Cpl. Battle R. F.
Cdn. Sec. GHQ 2 Echelon
21st Army Group,
Cdn. Army O/S.

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

DEAR SIR,—May I have a bit of space please for a brief message from us over here to you over there. I have taken it solely upon myself to write you, without consultation, but I know I speak for every man from your district, serving in this European Theatre of Operations.

There is operating in your locality an organization towards which each and every one of us feels a deep sense of gratitude—that organization is the "Victory Club." None of us knows a great deal about it, other than that we've heard rumours that it is a club made up mostly of the younger girls of Delia and district. All I can say is that a parcel of the good things we used to enjoy suddenly appears, as if from nowhere—with "Victory Club" stamped thereon, and with no other identification. And believe me, living here in a world torn by war, we appreciate the gallant efforts of this club, to make life a bit easier for us

Speaking for myself this time, I would say that if this is a club of young girls, then other more notorious clubs might well look to it (and youth), for guidance. To the Victory Club, we extend our heartiest thanks — and since we DEFINITELY know what you do, won't you please come out and tell us who you are? Things are a bit cockered — with most clubs we know who they are but don't know what they do.

Sincerely,
R F (BOB) BATTLE.

1717 - 12th Ave. West,
Calgary, Alberta,
December 19, 1944.

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

DEAR SIR,—It is most encouraging to return to Canada and see positive, constructive news published by you and many other editors throughout Canada. I have just recently been discharged from the Forces after being wounded in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, I feel that the spirit which the "Pull Together Canada" press are attempting to foster is the very thing for which we are fighting And we can all back the boys over there by creating that spirit so that they may come back to a better Canada.

For the past few months my wife and I have been co operating with the "Pull Together Canada" press team by sending out the material each week from Calgary. Thank you for what you have done throughout the past year We do appreciate you sending us copies of the papers in which you have used our news stories. It is a great help in keeping our records.

Season's Greetings, and every success in the New Year.

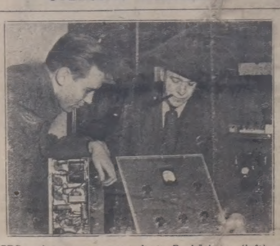
Yours very sincerely,
ARTHUR C. COLBECK.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the ladies of Starland and Lloyd George districts for the beautiful presents given me at the tea held in my honor at the home of Mrs. T. Huddleston.

Mrs. George Billings.

OVERSEAS WORKSHOP



CBC engineer-war correspondents, Paul Johnson (left) and Harold Wadsworth, check equipment in the Overseas Unit Workshop

Xmas at the Queen's Hotel

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shoultz and family, proprietors of the Queen's Hotel, Delia, were hosts to a number of bachelors and other friends to dinner on Xmas Day. Needless to say, all were entertained most royally to roast turkey, etc., with all the trimmings. There were the usual after dinner toasts and speeches.

Mr. John McKay, in a neat speech on behalf of those present and himself, thanked the proprietors and management for inviting them there that day to partake of the many good things they all had done justice to. In wishing everyone the compliments of the season, he tendered a toast to Mr. and Mrs Shoultz and family, coupled with the management.

Mr. John Connan, assistant manager, who was also master of ceremonies, eloquently responded. He proposed a toast to the Press, to which the writer replied. He also called on some others, including Alex. Stronech (another good Scotchman), and Pete Carraveggio, to say something seasonable. However these demurred; but evidently it was because they felt "too full" for words.

"Scottie" Jackson, who was down on the program, unavoidably was unable to be present He invariably during Christmas and New Year's, goes into retreat. Maybe this is to do penance for all his "Curling" sins.

Smokes were passed around, etc., and afterwards we withdrew, while some challenge cribbage games were being played. Altogether a pleasant time was spent by everyone.

U. F. W. A.

The November meeting of the Delia U.F W A. was convened by Mrs. E. B. Reid, in the absence of the president, Mrs W L Carter

The usual routine business was dealt with.

The annual meeting will be on the 25th of January, which is the regular meeting day of the local.

Mrs. Robt Milne was selected as delegate to attend the annual convention to be held in Edmonton, on January 16th to 19th, inclusive.

Mrs. M. Williams conducted a lively contest, Mrs. H. Moore winning the prize.

Meeting adjourned and a social time was had, while the hostesses, Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Moore served tea,

Demands For License Cut

Renewed demands for a reduction of motor license fees in Alberta are likely to be made when the annual meeting of the Alberta Motor Association is held in Calgary.

As the provincial government soon will be considering its estimates for the 1945 46 fiscal year which opens on April 1, it is essential that representations as to the need of low car licenses should be made early

There are strong demands for a substantial reduction in Alberta fees as these are claimed to be the highest in the dominion While a reduction was given this year for older models, it is contended that 50,000 or more owners of more up to-date models should receive a material cut in the fees and that these should be merely a nominal sum.

Post-War and the Farmer

Electricity on the Farm

By Prof. ANDREW STEWART
Department of Political Economy,
University of Alberta.

Electricity on the farm has been part of the dreams of farm folk. There is no good reason why electrification of the farm should remain a mere dream to many prairie farm people, if they will begin now to plan and, by saving, to provide for it. In all three prairie provinces governments have given evidence of their intention to encourage and assist in farm electrification. Private distributors of power and of electrical appliances are looking to the farm market which they hope will open up when materials become available again. If governments, manufacturers and distributors are ready to do their share, the rest is up to farm people themselves. They can start now to set aside the capital which will be required to put electricity to work in the home and on the farm.

In Manitoba and Alberta, where well-developed transmission systems already exist, active preparations are under way for the building of farm distribution lines in the postwar years. The Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission recommended the Construction of lines to serve 25,000 farms in that Province. Since then the Manitoba Power Commission has been proceeding with surveys to locate farm lines, and with such extensions as the shortage of materials has permitted. In Alberta, farm electrification is receiving the close attention of the newly formed Power Commission; and the private utilities have constructed three tes areas lately. The first poles are up to serve 65 farmers in one locality; and, materials and labour permitting, more than 200 farm homes will have been supplied with electricity. All this activity suggests that, when the war is over, many farms, in areas where sufficient concentration of farms can be found, will have the chance to connect to farm power lines.

In some areas in each of the prairie provinces towns are so far apart, and distances between farm buildings are so great, that the building of transmission and farm distribution lines is not a practical possibility. This is where the individual farm plant has its place. Most of the prairie farms now electrified have their own plants driven either by gasoline or wind; and the farmers who own these plants are well pleased with the service they get from them. Of course they would like to get power off the line, but that is because they have already experienced the advantages of electricity on the farm.

Whether farms are to be served from the power line or by the farm plant, it will be necessary for the farmer to wire his buildings and to purchase electrical appliances. Wiring costs will vary greatly between farms. Initial costs for wiring might average from $150 to $200 per farm. The cost of equipment depends on the nature and number of appliances installed, and will range from a small amount for lights only to an investment of several hundred dollars in equipment for farm and home. The larger the amount spent on appliances the greater the benefits secured, and the additional energy costs are small.

If farms are connected to power lines most, if not all, of the construction overhead will probably be charged in the minimum monthly bill; and the farmer will not have to invest his own capital to get energy. On the other hand, if the farm is to be electrified by the individual plant, the farmer will have to purchase the plant and batteries. Reliable plants offered on the market vary considerably in capacity, cost, and the service they will provide. It is possible to get a small plant which will light a few bulbs but nothing more. However, most farmers who have small plants wish they had larger ones. Plants and batteries large enough to give satisfactory service might cost from $400 to $700.

Many farmers could not find the necessary investment out of the returns from a single crop; and even if they could the materials and appliances are not available to do the job now. Many farmers if they would start saving now — buying Victory Bonds and earmarking them for this purpose—would have enough accumulated to electrify their farms when the opportunity arises.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Hungry People

There is trouble in Greece which has led to lamentable loss of life. There is dissension in Italy, France and Belgium. No doubt the same trouble to some extent will occur in each country as it becomes liberated by the troops of those nations which are reluctant about imposing a strong and harsh dictatorship on the liberated countries while the war is proceeding.

My own belief is that most of these troubles spring from the simple fact that the people are hungry The advance of the liberating Allied troops did not, unfortunately, coincide with a large flow of foodstuffs for the suffering inhabitants. The reason for this is simple. It is that the ships which might be used to transport food are badly needed to transport equipment, munitions and fighting men to cope with our still strong, numerous and aggressive enemy in Europe, and no less in the Pacific; for the defeat of the enemy must take priority above all.

The one bright spot is that Canada has sufficient wheat in store that could relieve these hungry people, and would, therefore, in my opinion at least, remove from them the urge to revolt; for hungry people, history shows, seldom remain quiet. Sooner or later, however, as the military situation turns more and more in our favor, ships will be available to transport food; then the revolts, dissensions and disturbances will quickly cease.

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New Air Routes

THE NEED OF THE ALLIED NATIONS for air routes for the transport of men and materials have led to the opening up of many new air bases and to the development of much land which had formerly been wilderness. On this continent, territory in Labrador and in the North-West, which was in the past populated very sparsley or not at all, has been built up with modern air bases, and has become as familiar to airmen and their passengers as air ports in the populated areas. Canadians have great interest in the development of new air routes with bases in this country, both because of their importance in the Allied war strategy, and because of what they may mean to Canada in times of peace. Recent conferences on post-war aviation have given indication that Canada will continue to occupy the important position she now holds in relation to air transport.

* * * * *

Air Route To Middle East

While the opening up of new territory on this continent for air bases has attracted considerable interest, it is doubtful whether it is generally known that there has been similar development in Africa, where a chain of great bases has been built to serve the air route to the Middle East. This route, which became a most important one when Italy entered the war in 1940, has contributed a great deal to the progress of the West African Colonies. In addition to the building of bases, many new roads have been constructed and thousands of native Africans have been trained as radio and telephone operators, mechanics and drivers. It is estimated that under ordinary conditions, it would have taken several generations to build up a similar body of skilled workmen. In establishing this great chain of air fields, which have played such a vital part in supplying Allied forces in the Middle East, Britain also brought many advantages to that section of the Empire.

* * * * *

Many Benefits To Colonies

In an article on this subject published recently by the British Ministry of Information, it was stated that the bases for this air route were commenced by British engineers twenty years ago. They were built in jungles and on equatorial swamps, and enormous difficulties were encountered in constructing landing fields and runways. However, they proved of great value in the planning of Mediterranean strategy. Takoradi, on the Gold Coast, was developed into an assembly depot and in one three-month period, 1,500 R.A.F. planes were sent from there to the Middle East. The effects of the building up of this air route on the progress of the country are summed up by a British writer as follows: "Thus the British and Colonial Governments, under the stimulus of British enterprise, have in the course of winning the war conferred enormous benefits on the colonial peoples, which will profoundly influence the whole development of the African continent."

Self-Serve Hotel

Idea Of Proprietors In Illinois Has Proved A Success

Taking a tip from self-service markets the Odorizzi brothers of Staunton, Ill., converted their 15-room hotel into a "help yourself" inn a year ago.

The wartime pinch, which sent service standards of most hotels hurtling earthward and closed the doors of others, merely prodded the ingenuity of Louis and Victor Odorizzi.

When their desk clerk got his "greetings" from Uncle Sam there was no gnashing of teeth nor haunting of local employment agency. Equipping the desk in the lobby with a supply of enevelopes, an open register and keys to all 15 rooms, the Odorizzis decided to let John Q. Public look out for himself. A sign tacked above the door instructs the guest to register, choose a key, deposit his money in one of the envelopes along with his name, address and room number and climb upstairs to pleasant dreams, dragging his luggage behind him.

As well as curing the employment headache, managing a co-op hotel has given the Odorizzis a new confidence in their fellow man. Asked whether the "honor system" of collecting room rent didn't prove an expensive proposition, Victor came back with an emphatic "No!"

"Not one penny have we lost since we hit on this idea a year ago," he said. "The hotel is filled every night mostly with transient trade, and every morning the money is waiting on the desk when we come to collect. . . . What's more, our customers don't walk off with linen, towels, ash trays and everything else that isn't nailed down."

Had To Be Last

Bomb Finally Finished Kicking Career Of French Army Mule

The services of animals in war time are so often taken for granted that it is consoling to learn that at least one memorial has been erected in France to a mule. The inscription reads: "In memory of Maggie, who in her time kicked two colonels, four majors, ten captains, twenty-four lieutenants, forty-two sergeants, four hundred and thirty-two other ranks, and—one Mills bomb." Her long life was probably due to the order in which she did her army kicking.—Manchester Guardian.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED

A man was being tried for misappropriating a pig, and a conscientious witness to whom the accused was said to have confided, was being examined.

"Can you repeat the exact words in which the prisoner confessed to taking the pig?" asked the counsel.

"He said, sir, he took the pig."

The Judge tried to simplify the question. "Did the prisoner say, 'He took the pig,' or 'I took the pig?'"

"Oh, your honor, he said he took it. Your honor's name wasn't even mentioned."

A tradition of long standing in pre-war, Holland was to present the first plover egg of the season to Queen Wilhelmina.

For War Brides

Booklet Containing Information Distributed In Britain

"How do Canadian women dress in winter?", wonders the pretty English wife of a Canadian signalman. "How much luggage can I take to Canada with me?", asks the Scottish bride of an R.C.A.F. navigator. "What kind of a house will I live in?", "Can I get a job?", "Can I take any money with me?", there are the hundred and one questions that race through the thoughts of the thousands of British women coming to Canada with their husbands or to join their husband's people.

The Department of National Defence and the Wartime Information Board have co-operated in a booklet in which these questions and many more are answered. Details of travel, customs, and immigration regulations, luggage, money are dealt with. The constitution of Canada is explained, the provinces discussed, distances between cities mentioned. Details of weather, Canada's war effort, shopping, schools, churches, sports clubs all come in for an explanatory word.

A glossary is included which explains among other things that while in the United Kingdom the word suspenders denotes garters, in Canada it means braces; that a draper's shop is called a dry goods store; that a geyser is a hot water heater; that petrol is known as gasoline.

Called "A Welcome to War Brides", this booklet will be distributed throughout the United Kingdom and will be available to every bride of a Canadian serviceman who contemplates making the trip out to her future home.

Canada's Food Output

Production Next Year Will Be Ample For All Needs

There will be plenty of food in Canada in 1945 to satisfy Canadian appetites, which are bigger than ever before. This is the belief of A. M. Shaw, chairman of the agricultural supplies board, which has directed Canada's food output since the beginning of this war.

Besides being able to fill the stomachs of Canadian civilians and those in the armed forces and meet its overseas contracts, Mr. Shaw is confident Canadian agriculture can help UNRRA feed the liberated peoples of Europe if such help is required. The Dominion has already supplied a large amount of wheat to UNRRA.

The latest survey by an Allied combined food board committee reveals that Canadians in 1944 ate 10 per cent. more than they did in pre-war years and four per cent. more than in 1943. But despite growing appetites, Mr. Shaw believes there will be as much food, and probably more, in Canada's national pantry in March, 1945, when it hits its annual low point, as there was at the same time this year.

Eating habits developed by Canadians during the war, especially by those in the services, may affect Canada's agriculture favorably in peace in Mr. Shaw's opinion.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—The other day I noticed a sign placed in the restaurant where I was eating which advised the customers that they were only entitled to one cup of coffee or tea per meal. I was under the impression that more than one could now be served.

A.—Some restaurants are still displaying signs stating that government regulations require them to give only one serving of tea or coffee per meal. These signs should be removed. Restaurants may limit servings of tea and coffee if they wish but must do it on their own authority. There is no longer any such government regulation. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations state, however, that sugar for tea or coffee is to be served in restaurants only with the first cup.

—o—

Q.—Is it necessary to have an essentiality certificate in order to purchase a new hot air furnace?

A.—Essentiality certificates are no longer required to purchase new hot air furnaces. Use of such certificates has saved sufficient furnaces to meet essential requirements. Available supplies will be permitted to move in the normal way.

—o—

Q.—Is there going to be another cut in the butter ration?

A.—The butter ration is being reduced from seven ounces to approximately six ounces per person a week at the first of the year by making butter coupons valid one at a time instead of in pairs and by having three of these coupons becoming good each month. The butter ration coupons will remain valid until declared valid like sugar and preserves coupons.

—o—

Q.—When applying for coupons for evaporated milk, is it necessary to have your ration book with you?

A.—Yes definitely, you must present your No 5 ration book when applying for canned milk.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices' mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Steadfast Courage

Norwegian Paper Pays A Tribute To British Democracy

A leader in the Norwegian clandestine paper Kronikken, sent to the BBC, pays the following tribute to British democracy: "When England faced catastrophe she did not fail. Englishmen showed a courage and a discipline more than equal to that of the Germans. Theirs was not blind obedience but democratic discipline. The English voluntarily undertook the extraordinary effort required; but they did not invest their leadership with infallibility. Throughout the war a barrage of intelligent criticism has been directed against all official enactments . . . but criticism and freedom of speech have never meant disloyalty or divided forces in the common struggle."—BBC London Letter.

Posthumous Award

Widow Of R.C.A.F. Flight Lieutenant Receives His Victoria Cross

Mrs. David E. Hornell of Toronto, received from the governor-general the first Victoria Cross ever presented at an investiture in Canada.

She stepped before the Earl of Athlone at mass investiture at government house to receive the empire's highest award which her husband, the late Flt. Lt. David E. (Bud) Hornell, won last June by sinking a U-boat in an engagement in which he himself was killed.

VALUABLE STAMPS

A block of 12 penny black Canadian stamps issued in 1851 brought £146 (about $650) at an auction held in London.

ITCH CHECKED in a Jiffy -or Money Back

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless and stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

Celebrating Fifth Army Victories

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and Maj.-Gen. Pool, commander 6th S.A.A. armored division, photographed at a dinner held at a British army rest camp near Florence, Italy, to celebrate 5th army victories.

Widow Receives V.C.

Mrs. David Hornell, Toronto, Ont., who received this Victoria Cross in Ottawa, for her husband the late Flt.-Lieut. David Hornell. The posthumous award was made for valor in attacking a U-boat. It was the first V.C. to be presented at an investiture in Canada.

Interesting Experience

Newspaper Correspondent Dodges Nazis For Two Months

Any time newspaperman Paul Morton turns his hand to fiction and goes in for spy stories, he won't have to use his imagination. He can draw on his own experience as a British agent 200 miles behind the German lines.

Two months of ducking Nazis in northern Italy—battling them when necessary — and finally escaping through their lines gave him enough adventure to fill a couple of best-sellers, and gave the Nazis a headache or two to boot.

Sporting the wings of a British army paratrooper on the tunic of his war correspondent's uniform, the Canadian newswriter has returned to the Dominion to represent the London Express in Canada. Before going overseas he had worked for the Halifax Herald and the Toronto Star, and he went into Italy as correspondent of the Star.

A good fish scraper can be made out of some soft drinks bottle caps that are nailed to a small piece of wood or a worn-out scrubbing brush.

Delaying Victory

News Official Analyzes Factors Which Are Prolonging The War

Victory over Germany is still far distant. The events following D-Day of six months ago built up the false hope in our hearts that Nazi defeat was in sight. Super-optimism was shared in alike by our leaders in the field, and by those at home, including those in high places. General Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, admitted the other day that the Allied High Command had hoped for victory in Europe by now. Churchill himself last summer was optimistic; on at least two occasions in the past few weeks he has revised his estimate, the latest placing victory possibly next summer.

The reasons for this change in the victory outlook are well set forth by Virgil Pinkley, general manager of the British United Press, who, after a survey of the Western Front, analyzed the factors which are holding up the Allied advances and summarized them as follows:

(1) Stiff, stubborn, capable German resistance.

(2) Lack of full quota of supplies along the fronts, particularly shells and gasoline.

(3) The weather which frequently denies the use of overwhelming Allied air superiority and makes employment of tanks difficult.

(4) The terrain.

(5) Transportation difficulties, especially lack of ports plus long supply lines.

(6) The will of the German people, thus far, to resist, including standing up to the pulverizing Allied air bombardment.

Mr. Pinkley admits that Germany cannot possibly win the war on the battlefield, but thinks these factors are such that much fighting, costly in men and material, must still take place. It will certainly be no picnic for those who have to do the fighting and definitely no time for those at home to cease putting forth their uttermost efforts in support of our troops. We know that victory is certain, but must work hard to attain it.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

MEMORIAL GARDEN

Near the little cottage where Col. John McCrae, writer of "In Flanders' Fields", was born, a memorial garden to the poet will be established, a dispatch from Guelph says. Nothing could be more appropriate than a memorial garden to the man who immortalized the poppy, particularly those blooming "between the crosses row on row" in Flanders' Fields, states the Lethbridge Herald.

FOOD FOR FRANCE

A special train despatched by the Great Western Railway from a town in the British Midlands carried canned food for liberated France in 17,412 cases weighing 420 tons.

A Spot Of Tea In Holland

—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

—Using an old steel helmet for a tea kettle, this trio of Canadian soldiers in Holland, brew themselves a spot of tea just back of the front line. They are left to right: Pte. Roy Saunders, Nanaimo, B.C.; Pte. Don Angus, Penticton, B.C., and Pte. Harold Bailey, Grand Forks B.C.

Ulster Police

Fighting Irishmen For Post-War Policing Of Enemy Territory

Northern Ireland may provide the majority of the thousand police volunteers asked for by the British Foreign Office to make up the British Police Commission for the post-war policing of occupied enemy territory.

Recruiting has been extended to Ulster because of the lack of volunteers in Britain. The reason for the absence of enthusiasm in Britain—it has been referred to the Treasury for consideration—is that although policemen accepted for the new force will step up one rank, no increase in present salaries is provided for. The rank of sergeant will be the lowest in the new force, but the London bobby promoted in the new force will, under present arrangements, continue to draw constable's pay.

The British Police Commission will be headed by Col. Gordon Herbert Ramsey Halland, 56-year-old former chief of the Mertopolitan Police College.

When the required number of volunteers has been enrolled they will be brought from Northern Ireland and the British provincial cities to London for an intensive course of training at a new police college soon to be set up here.

No decision has yet been made—or at least disclosed—as to whether the first batch of trained men will follow the advancing armies through Germany to organize the police system immediately or leave London in a body after the final victory. However, it is anticipated that the latter course will be adopted, with the military authorities responsible for the supervision of occupied territory until then.

Northern Ireland police officers are considered suitable for the new job. They will require the minimum of training. They are a highly-trained, efficient force and only armed police force in the British Isles. Their specialized training in dealing with Irish guerrillas—members of illegal organizations, who through the years have been using the methods now threatened by German civilians, will prove invaluable in their new job.

An Ulster government official in London said: "There is unlikely to be any dearth of volunteers in Belfast. In fact, if the British bobbies' objections are not quickly ironed out, it seems likely that the entire rank and file of the new force will be recruited in Ireland. Anyway, they say Irishmen make the best bobbies."

Ship Has History

The Oldest Vessel Serving In The United States Navy

The oldest ship still serving in the United States Navy today is the famous coast guard cutter Bear, which celebrated its 70th birthday this year.

The Bear isn't only famous for its age, however. For it was the first American naval vessel to capture German prisoners in this war. That honor came to the old ship when she was patrolling a Greenland fjord late in 1941 and seized the German crew of the Norwegian freighter Busko. On the same patrol she also destroyed several million dollars worth of equipment which the Germans had maintained on Greenland for observation. Unheralded, she sailed into Boston harbor several weeks later and delivered the first German prize taken in World War II.

Records disclose that the 200-foot Bear was built in Scotland in 1874 for the sealing trade. Her sides were three feet thick and sheathed in ironbark to crush ice. In 1876 she was brought to this country and put into the revenue service. When two unsuccessful attempts had been made to rescue the survivors of Horace Greeley's ill-fated North Pole expedition in 1884, the Bear was called upon. She pushed her way into the frozen wastes and rescued the survivors.

She remained in the Alaskan patrol service until 1926, when she was given to the city of Oakland, Cal., to serve as a marine museum. In 1933, however, when Admiral Byrd decided to make his first government-sponsored expedition to the South Pole, he asked for the Bear. She was reconditioned by the Bethlehem Steel Co. East Boston repair yards. When the war broke out, she was refitted by the same yards as a coast guard cutter and still is in service today, the oldest vessel in the United States Navy.

Japanese War

New York Authority Thinks It Will Not Be Short

The Japanese war won't be the "cinch" that some Canadians believe; in some respects the winning of the war in the Pacific theatre will be more difficult than the winning of the war in Europe; and, in any case, the duration of the Japanese war will not be short, said T. A. Bisson, New York, in an interview in Calgary.

Mr. Bisson is an authority on foreign affairs and author of three books dealing with military and political aspects of the Far East.

Archbishop Usher's chronology, based on Biblical records, lists 4004 B.C. as the date of the creation of the world.

Vatican City, the world's smallest independent state, is about the size of an 18-hole golf course.

ACTS 2 WAYS TO RELIEVE MISERIES OF BRONCHITIS

Now get real relief from coughs, soreness and congestion of bronchitis—this double-action way that actually

WORKS 2 WAYS AT ONCE
PENETRATES deep into bronchial tubes with soothing medicinal vapors.
STIMULATES chest and back surfaces like a warming poultice.
KEEPS WORKING FOR HOURS

To get all the benefits of this combined PENETRATING-STIMULATING action, just rub throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Instantly VapoRub goes to work—2 ways at once as shown above—to ease bronchitis coughing, loosen congestion, relieve muscular soreness, and speed restful, comforting sleep. Often by morning most of the misery is gone. Get relief from bronchitis distress tonight with double-action, time-tested Vicks VapoRub . . . Try it!

VICKS VAPORUB

The Rich Ukraine

Extends Over Vast Area From Black Sea To Caucasus

The richness of the Ukraine, so long coveted by the Germans and described to this writer by a Ukrainian resident in this city, is fairly beyond the comprehension of the average Canadian farmer. The Ukraine is now free of the invader and will constitute this year a magnificent breadbasket for all Russia. It is so rich, the informant declared, that fertilizer cannot be used and the manure from the farm is carefully husbanded and formed into bricks for winter fuel. And it is fuel with intense heat units.

If fertilizer were used, wheat would run into stalk and leaf higher than a man's head. The ground is just slightly disturbed and the seed sown on the surface. And it has been like that for centuries. There is no charge in the Ukraine against the farmers, as there is in this country of mining soil and the axiom does not have to be observed, that what is taken out of the ground must be put back in some form or another. This richness extends, not all over but for a vast area from the Black Sea to the Caucasus.—St. Catharines Standard.

SMILE AWHILE

Foreman: "Don't you see that sign, 'No hands wanted?'"

Applicant: "I do, but I promised my wife I'd really ask for a job today, and that's why I applied."

* * * *

Husband: "What extravagance, you have two hats to match that one dress."

Wife: "Oh, no, I haven't. I've only one dress to match the two hats."

* * * *

Tim: "What was the cause of the collision at that corner today?"

Jim: "Two motorists after the same pedestrian."

* * * *

Simmons—Do you know a fellow down your way with one leg named Wilson?

Dubbins (doubtfully)—Well, now, I'm not sure. What's the name of his other leg?

* * * *

An interne went to a public library and asked for a copy of Dante's Inferno. When the book was presented he looked at it dubiously and asked: "Is he the best authority on the subject?"

* * * *

Teacher—What did the Prince do to wake the Sleeping Beauty?

Mary—I don't know.

Teacher—Now what does mother give you when you wake in the morning?

Mary—A spoonful of cod-liver oil.

* * * *

Holiday-maker (to country bus-conductor)—What time is your bus due at Fallow Green?

Conductor—Hi! Bill, what time did your missus tell you to be 'ome for tea?

* * * *

"Which would you prefer in your future husband—wealth, ability or appearance?" asked the pretty girl.

"Appearance, my dear," replied the spinster, "but he's got to appear pretty soon."

* * * *

Mistress—This food tastes terrible. Did you salt it?

New Cook—Yes'm, but I never used that brand before. It was called Epsom salts.

* * * *

Addressing a political gathering, a speaker gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic. "I miss," he said, brushing away a not unmanly tear, "I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

* * * *

"I love your daughter, sir. I would suffer to my dying day if I should ever cause her a moment's pain."

"You're right, young man, you would. I know that girl."

Our expression "the four corners of the earth" is a throwback to days when some races believed the earth and universe to be shaped like a pyramid.

2600

REMARKABLE CAREER OF CANADIAN GIRL

F/O. Eleanor G. Flint Of Ottawa Has Gone Far In Science Of Aeronautics

Artist, mechanical engineer, school teacher, and now officer in charge of statistics in the Directorate of Repair and Maintenance at R.C.A.F. headquarters, is the career of a diminutive officer of the Women's Division. She is Flight Officer Eleanor G. Flint of Ottawa (152 Argyle Ave.).

"When people ask me what my work in Ottawa is, I tell them it is 50 per cent. secret, 40 per cent. confidential. They give up after that," she says. It's scope is immense. Recently she had several South African air force officers studying the set up and they took with them plans for a similar branch in their own government. To her office come weekly reports from every flying unit in Canada and Newfoundland. Half-yearly charts for each station or squadron are compiled and at a glance she can give up to the minute data concerning the past six months. The charts, made of heavy carboard sheets line her office.

The reports are analyzed. Abnormal trends are spotted immediately and reported so prompt action may be taken. Reports compiled weekly show immediately the serviceability of aircraft and the number of aircraft coming up for overhaul or repair. Reports are also made on all overhaul work so that knowledge is available as to the state of overhaul on engines and airframes of various aircraft. Weekly statements on all salvage work are sent in from the repair depots and compiled, as well as a record of all aircraft stored.

F/O. Flint looks as if she would be more at home with an artist's brush in her hand than a spanner and is an artist of considerable talent. Yet she is the first Canadian girl to qualify in the tests for an aero-engine and airframe mechanic. As a side line, while taking the course in Los Angeles, she learned to fly and took a fabrick worker's course, the supreme test of which was a jump from a plane.

Graduating second in her class (she was the only girl), she was overjoyed when Washington approved her blueprints for a glider, subsequently built by the class. Pressures per square inch, wind resistance, etc., were all features of the task for this mechanically-minded Canadian girl.

She recalled with a grin the conclusion of that course. "Because I was the only girl in the class they decided I would have the doubtful honor of being the first to make the jump. I wanted to go higher than a mile so the pilot climbed to 5,300 feet. I was never so scared in all my life and only the realization that 34 boys were waiting below to see if I'd do it gave me nerve enough to jump. But it is a marvellous sensation. It is akin to floating until you get about 200 feet from the ground and then you wonder how you are going to land."

Her course was very thorough. She gained experience working on a great variety of aircraft engines, many loaned by the American Navy. "One was a Vaught Corsair Navy pursuit job which had been the fastest up to that time (1932). Looking back now it seems like an old tub," she reminisced. The names, types of various aircraft and engines, fall from Miss Flint's lips with ease. She told of being put in charge of a group and given eight old Hispano engines to "mike" and assemble one serviceable engine. "No one was more surprised than I, when it worked!" At the conclusion of her course, she received an offer from the Chinese Government for her services. If she accepted an aircrew place she would receive $800 a month or they would pay her $400 a month for ground crew duties. "We were selected only by name, of course," she explained, "can you imagine the amazement it would have caused had a girl reported?"

The day after war was declared in 1939, she offered her services to the R.C.A.F. but was turned away with the statement that women would never be accepted for enlistment. In 1940 she tried again with similar results. She offered to pay her way overseas as a VAD for the Red Cross, but again was disappointed. She decided to enlist in the R.A.F. Women's Auxiliary Air Force, was refused passage overseas.

With the formation of the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force (now Women's Division) she came to Ottawa from Flin Flon to apply for enlistment, was accepted and, with the first 150 girls, took her basic training in the fall of 1941. Until her first pay parade, the monetary angle of the service had never entered her head. "I'll never forget how the other girls teased me when I made a fuss over getting paid for serving my country," she said.

Her first Air Force job was instructing in 'chute packing. In April, she was posted to Hagersville for a "glorious five weeks", her only time on a station. There she worked as an administrative corporal and subsequently was posted to the R.C.A.F. recruiting centre in London from where she was commissioned.

After taking her Officers' Training Course in August, 1942, she was interviewed in Ottawa by Group Captain R. Collins (now Air Commodore) Director of Repair and Maintenance. As a result of this interview she was sent to an R.C.A.F. Repair Depot in Calgary for a year's experience before being posted to Ottawa in September of last year. When you ask where her home is, the answer is "Canada". "I was born in Montreal, went to Vancouver while a baby, went to school in Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Banff, Vancouver, Seattle, Bellingham (Washington State) Chicago and New York. Her parents, now deceased, were graduates of McGill University and her father, was a civil engineer. Her brother, Frank Flint, lives in Toronto.

Because her mother believed she should have a vocation "to fall back on", she took her teacher's certificate and for a time supervised art classes in the junior high schools of a Winnipeg suburb. After school hours she organized an Airplane Club and taught 48 eager lads the theory of flight and elementary aerodynamics. The prize for coming among the first six in this group, was a "flip". Now most of these lads are members of the Air Force, the majority of them with commissions.

"My family were preachers, professors and artists," said Miss Flint, disclaiming any inheritance for her liking for things mechanical. Her mother had been interested in science and had taken Arts only because no woman was then permitted to take a degree in science. Miss Flint sold her first painting at the age of 12 in a Bellingham, Washington, art centre which is still asking for more of her work. As a youngster she took lessons from W. J. Phillips. Her specialty is landscapes and old houses. One of her recent works, is of Ottawa's old Bytown Market.

Being Carried Out

Himmler's Plans For Underground Warfare Against Allies Are Progressing

Information from inside Germany indicates Adolf Hitler's close followers have prepared for five years of underground warfare against the Allies after the German army collapses.

This is the picture of Gestapo Chieftain Henrich Himmler's master plan for the struggle, as pieced together from information now available from various sources.

Himmler started laying the plans for underground warfare in the last two months of 1943 and these plans now are being carried out inside Germany.

The plans are threefold, embracing:

1. Open warfare directed from Hitler's mountain headquarters.

2. Sabotage and guerilla activity conducted by partisan bands organized by districts.

3. Propaganda warfare to be carried on by some 200,000 Nazi followers in Europe and elsewhere.

Already picked S.S. troops have been established in underground strongholds and hospitals in the Austrian, Bavarian and Italian Alpine area and it is the plan of Nazi leaders to flee to that region when the German military machine collapse comes. Only true and tried party members will be allowed to enter the strongholds.

The Nazi party already has concentrated food and munitions in the Alpine area sufficient to carry on for a long period.

Must Have No Power

But Germany Will Likely Be Allowed Measure Of Prosperity

None is more anxious than this newspaper to see stern desciplines imposed upon the Germans. Retribution there must be in the shape of the trial and punishment of all war criminals. Reparation is likewise required. Controls must be instituted. The Allied control must extirpate, root and branch, both the Nazi party and the general staff, though Hitler is already getting rid of the generals, and in so doing, incidentally, is writing and carrying out the first clause in the peace treaty in a manner far more effective than the Versailles peace makers ever did. Beyond that the planners must adopt as their motto the motto of Lord Vansittart, leading exponent of a "hard" peace: "I would give to all Germans a full life and a full larder, but keep their arsenals empty." As we ourselves have said, "we need to deprive Germans of power, but not of prosperity." —Washington Post.

Boy Immigrants

Plans To Send Fifty Boys A Year To Canada

Garfield Weston, Toronto-born millionaire who now is Conservative member of parliament for Macclesfield, announced a private post-war immigration project under which he plans to send 50 boys a year from his constituency in Cheshire to Canada.

Under the plan if the boys wish to stay he will help them to get on. If they wish to return to Britain, they may do so without obligation.

He said: "Canada is the grandest country on earth for a man who means to get on."

ACCORDING TO SIZE

The "new order" was introduced into the Brussels Library during the German occupation. The Nazis, instead of permitting the usual arrangement of books by subject, ordered all books arranged according to size in order to "give the place neatness and order."

In early England coins were sometimes cut in halves or quarters to make change.

Shelling German Positions Across Saar

A battery of American 105 m.m. field guns fire at German positions across the Saar river on the 3rd army front in France. The man in right foreground prepares to "pass the ammunition" as a communications man relays messages at left.

Performing Miracles

Allied Doctors Doing Wonderful Job At Hospital In Europe

Medical theories on what the human body can endure are being revised as Allied doctors perform surgical miracles with men wounded in the Battle of Germany.

When heavy fighting rages, the doctors and nurses often work 18 to 20 hours daily, sometimes even longer.

This hospital is an old school house. Brought in from the field, the wounded sometimes arrive within two hours after they are injured. At home many of these cases would require the services of two doctors and two private nurses each. Here a small group of doctors and nurses must handle them all. "We've had to throw out many of the concepts of civilian surgery," said Major D. S. Myers of Kingston, N.Y.

"For example, we thought if we had to cut out more than three feet of bowel we might as well give up, because the patient didn't have a chance to recover.

"But there have been cases where I have removed six, nine and even 10 feet of intestines and a few days later the patients have been begging for something to eat."

As civilians, most of these surgeons would have thought it impossible to operate successfully under present conditions and operations which would have been considered sensational are accepted as everyday work.

Myers does as high as 20 operations a day, most of them on serious abdominal or chest injuries. He is only one of many.

Major Robert Sinclair of Wilmington, N.C., said:

"Tell them not to quit donating blood. We need it badly. As soon as there is good news from the front, people stop donating, but now is no time to quit."

WHAT THEY PREFER

Not long ago, in a mosquito-infested country, the U.S. Army made a test to determine, with the aid of four men, the comparative perference of such insects for human skin and shirts of white, black and khaki color. After a 30-second exposure, four mosquitoes were counted on the white shirt, 15 on the black, 30 on the khaki, and 90 on the skin of the shirtless man.

GREATER DIFFICULTY

People in Canada who know something of the difficulty created in this country by the shift of population to manufacturing centres, can have some slight idea of what the condition must be in England where a similar industrial concentration is multiplied a thousand-fold by the destruction of homes by bombs.

A bamboo shoot has been known to grow as much as 24 inches in 24 hours.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TOMORROW

Every tomorrow has two handles. We can take hold of it with the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.—H. W. Beecher.

The best preparation for the future, is the present well seen to, and the last duty done.—G. Macdonald.

Grow old along with me.
The best is yet to be.
—Browning.

With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should fresh the fragrance of being.—Mary Baker Eddy.

He is only anxious about the future to whom the present is unprofitable. —Seneca.

Remember this also, and be well persuaded of its truth: the future is not in the hands of Fate, but in ours. —Jules Jusserand.

Plastic Raincoats

Made From Limestone, Coke And Salt For Servicemen

Canadian servicemen and women now wear raincoats made of limestone, coke and salt instead of rubber. According to reoprts from the three services, everyone seems quite satisfied with the substitute.

These raw materials, combined into a plastic by Dominion chemists, are used to waterproof cotton cloth which goes into the making of all raincoats and waterproof sheeting for the armed forces.

The plastic powder compounded from the limestone, coke and salt, is transformed by a special process into a polymerized vinyl resin, which in turn is dissolved in a suitable solvent, coloured navy blue, air force blue or khaki and treated to make it flexible.

The waterproof cloth, known as vinylite, is made by applying this resin to cloth, the quality of the vinylite varying with the type of cloth used. For Army cloth, number one shirting forms the base; for the Wrens, Canadian cotton gabardine; for R.C.A.F. (W.D.), Canadian cotton and British wool gabardine.

Three types of Canadian industry contribute their labour to the production of this waterproof clothing for the armed services. Two textile firms weave the cloth; three chemical firms coat it with vinyl resin; eight clothing manufacturers cut and make the cloth into garments.

ICE FAMINE IN ALASKA

Capt. Richard J. Bennett flew into Denver from Fairbanks, Alaska, with this one: Although temperatures in the northern city have hovered around the 22-below mark for a couple of months, there's an ice famine. It seems the ice dealers didn't lay in a big enough supply before the winter set in.

Britain's Salvaged Ships

Fleet Hitler Sank Is On The High Seas Again

A fleet Hitler sank is sailing again for the Allies.

It is a fleet of 2,500,000 tons of merchant shipping—250 ships of 10,000 tons each—which British salvage men lifted from the sea bottom where German E-boats, U-boats, surface raiders and bombers laid them. Today they are as good as ever and once more carrying men and munitions as though their careers never were interrupted.

The story, news today, began almost at the start of the war. Then Britain's most important defence line, her sea supremacy, was attacked and ships essential to her continued resistance were being sunk in disastrous numbers.

New ships to replace losses could not be built fast enough so it was decided sunken hulks must be refloated. Salvage bases were established all around Britain's coasts and later as the war spread the scheme was extended from Iceland to Ceylon.

The first job of these bases was not to refloat ships, however, but to keep key harbors open. As the blitz intensified, vital docks at Liverpool, London and Glasgow became clogged with wrecks of ships sunk at their moorings.

Salvagemen succeeded in clearing them away so other vessels from Canada and the United States could dock with supplies.

Their work was one of the turning points of the war. With the British merchant fleet reaching a dangerous low they rebuilt wounded ships and put them back into the fight.

Outside of Britain salvage workers toiled in the Mediterranean lifting ships from harbor beds at Tobruk, Algiers, Bari and Valetta and Naples, probably the salvage workers' greatest triumph in the Mediterranean. Ships were piled on the bottom all along the quays and tons of debris were piled atop them to keep them down and keep the port blocked. Yet 170 of these hulks were refloated in record time.

All this though was just a preparation, although a vital task, for the greatest mass salvage job in history—the invasion of Normandy. Salvagemen were on the job before beachheads were established.

There they worked and died and lifted ships and kept the channels clear. Everything from the smallest landing craft to the biggest transport handled was saved and sent back to sea again.

WAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Since the outbreak of war India has produced 285,000 high grade surgical instruments. Nearly 90% of the output of surgical dressings comes from indigenous sources; and India is now producing the entire requirements of the Allies as regards strychnine, caffein and santonin.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Allied Infantrymen On The Alert In Metz

Men of the 377th Infantry Regiment, 95th Infantry Division, cautiously move a .30 calibre machine-gun through the streets of Metz, France, in search of enemy snipers still lurking in the city.

Canadians In Paris

Will Again Be Attending Popular Chamber Of Commerce Luncheons

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Paris, for the first time since the occupation, is resuming its luncheons which were a weekly treat for Canadians living there. Chairman once more will be Victor Napoleon Siegel of Three Rivers, Que.

Before the war the meetings, usually attended by about 150 of the more than 750 Canadians living in Paris, were held in the Canadian National Railways hotel, The Scribe. This hotel, near the opera, houses Allied supreme headquarters accredited war correspondents so the luncheons are being held elsewhere.

Before the war the group every year celebrated July 1 with a party in the Bois de Boulogne, and once a year, in November, made a pilgrimage to the Canadian memorial at Vimy.

"We will have other shrines to visit now," said Mr. Siegel, who has lived in France for 50 years.

The chairman has been behind bars since he last presided at a meeting. He spent six months in a concentration camp and when he was freed was forced to live quietly in the country in the south of France away from Paris and his extensive shop outfitting business.

"They were hard years," he said. "And there was so little I could do."

Mr. Siegel came to France at the end of the last century,. "quite by accident on a business trip." He looked Paris over and decided he wanted to stay.

"Sometimes I think I was wrong to leave Canada, though I went back frequently before the war," he said.

After half a century, he's still strongly Canadian, deeply interested in all Canadian developments and the country's future.

"Canada is a great country, don't forget that," he said. "In a few years she will be one of the greatest countries in the world. Canadians have every right to be proud. I know, I've lived elsewhere in the world."

Are Not Popular

But Prefabricated Houses Will Help Out Shortage In Britain

Britain's prefabricated "portal houses"—500,000 of them turned out at a rate of 2,500 weekly if government plans are carried out—will be spotted about the country in groups of 50 to 200, laid out in routine patterns with even the mass color scheme according to set specifications.

This is the picture set out in a white paper published especially for municipal officials, outlining the scheme for hustling up the provision of emergency housing for servicemen and the millions left homeless by blitz and buzz-bomb.

Now municipalities from Land's End to Lowestoft, from the Isle of Wight to Thurso, are picking sites where these midget small-family dwellings with a projected 10-year life can be planted nine to the acre, on their concrete bases.

The first instalment of the almost flat-roofed, five-roomed homes—subject of intense controversy in parliament and elsewhere since the scheme was first propounded months ago—will come from the factory in sections early in the new year. Samples will be sent to active war theatres so servicemen can see the houses for which they have top priority.

Relatively few Britons like the "portals" in any of the four forms in which they will be made available, and even the government which drafted the basic design admits that they are far from perfect. The white paper emphasizes that the temporary scheme must not be allowed to delay unduly the building of permanent homes, but it adds:

"The use of temporary accommodation . . . will make it possible to double the number of dwellings which could otherwise be provided with the limited amount of skilled labor available in the first years after building can be resumed."

For Lasting Good

Nothing Has Stirred The World Since Invention Of Printing

There really haven't been many new devices that have stirred the minds and hearts of the world to any great and lasting good since the invention of printing. For the most part, man's better nature hasn't been able to keep pace with the scientific discoveries of his mind.

And so, in spite of the telephone and telegraph and radio, in spite of electricity and motor cars and aviation, we still have wars, cruelty, ignorance and poverty. Too often it seems that new inventions simply have a way of refining and intesifying man's innate cussedness.

Probably we shall buy a television set when everybody else does. But we shall do it in the conviction that the shape of things to come is going to depend entirely on the intrinsic qualities of men's minds and hearts, whether those qualities are communicated by electronics, woodcuts, or tribal drums.—Calgary Albertan.

PRESENTS PROBLEM

Escorts who travelled back to Liverpool with several hundred evacuee children returning from Wales had in some cases to act as interpreters. The children had been in Wales so long they could speak only Welsh and their parents couldn't understand them.

3600

MODERNIZING BRITISH SCHOOL SYSTEM

Training School For Teachers Has Been Opened And Many More Will Be Operating Soon

The first emergency training school for teachers now has been opened and many more will be operating early in the new year as England and Wales move toward full implementation of the 1944 Education Act termed by Education Minister R. A. Butler a "complete recasting" of the school system.

Similar legislation for Scotland now is before the Commons.

A critical teacher shortage coupled with a lack of schools, has delayed for at least a year the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15, one of the main features of the bill.

The government's plan is to set up dozens of special colleges where an estimated 70,000 men and women can be given 12 months to 18-month teacher-training courses, supplementing the flow of instructors from normal school and universities. Enrolment priority is being given to ex-members of the services and war-industry workers.

Many schools were destroyed or damaged in the blitz or by blitz-bombs. School repairs and construction have been put on equal, overriding priority with housing for man power and materials.

To modernize school facilities, building regulations have been issued by the government, setting out general standards common to all primary and secondary schools. New buildings will be as up-to-date as the most modern school buildings in Canada. Spacious play grounds will be provided and each school must have a separate lunchroom. Classes must be held to a maximum of 30 in primary grades, and 30 in secondary grades and nursery rooms.

These regulations, like most of the Education Act, come into effect next April 1. The first-year additional cost of the reforms is set at £5,500,000 (about $24,750,000), increasing to £80,000,000 a year ($360,000,000) by 1955 when it is expected the leaving age will have been jumped again, to 16.

Better pay for British teacher is in prospect.

Using Norway Coast

Germans Building Rocket Bases On Ski Slopes Says Despatch

A London Daily Mail despatch from Stockholm said that the Germans were preparing for a great winter rocket offensive from Norway and Danish bases, possibly with V-3's, scheduled to be ready for use against North American cities.

The dispatch, quoting "Allied observers" and Norwegian underground sources, said the Germans were studding Norway's famous skiing slopes with "V" bases.

The main bases, it said, apparently were being built atop 5,700-foot Mt. Gaustad, highest mountain in southern Norway, but others constructed on heights as far to the west and north as Bergen and perhaps Trondheim.

The dispatch theorized that since height was not required for the successful launching of V-1 robot bombs and V-2 rockets, the new bases may have been designed for launching V-3.

Only German citizens connected with the Todt construction organization were being used to build the bases, the Daily Mail said. Scores of square miles around each base have been cordoned off and are patrolled night and day, it said.

Each firing position was said to consist of a huge concrete hall embedded in deep rock with a semi-circle roof of reinforced concrete. Long runways extend from the halls to the launching platforms. The Germans built high mountain railways and cable railways to haul material up the mountain, the dispatch said.

Similar bases were being built on the Danish islands of Bornholm and Fanoe, the despatch added. Frequent explosions on Bornholm have been audible and sometimes visible from southern Sweden, it said.

If He Has Enough

Chicago Interior Decorator Can Make Almost Anything With Spools

Whether it's a miniature camera or a phonograph-radio cabinet, John Becker, 65-year-old Chicago interior decorator, can make it with spools, if he has enough spools.

Radio cabinets take 1,493 spools. A bookcase requires 1,776 spools. Tailor shops save their old spools for Becker, and trash piles are another source of his materials.

To make toys for the neighborhood children, Becker uses all sorts of odds and ends that have been discarded by their owners.

A World Record

R.A.F. Carrier Pigeon Flew From Gibraltar To England

What is believed to be a world record pigeon flight was recorded when an R.A.F. bird, taken to Gibraltar for resettlement, decided he did not want to settle and flew back to Gillingham, Kent—a distance of 1,080 miles.

The pigeon is named "Per Ardua," the first half of the R.A.F. motto, "Per ardua ad astra" (through difficulties to the stars).

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Deaths in Yorkshire collieries this year have been double the average for the last five years.

Only two persons have been killed in air raids on Woking, England, although 434 bombs have been dropped.

Argentina and Spain have not been invited to the world trade union conference opening in London Feb. 6, it was disclosed.

Ginger, a rabbit which is ship's pet on a British warship, has travelled 20,000 miles at sea and gone through three major invasions.

Believed to be the oldest member of the Salvation Army in Britain, Envoy Lawrence Lower died in his 100th year in Ryton, England.

A storekeeper in Tottenham, worried by the daily queues of tired women, bought some second-hand church pews and put them outside his door.

Nearly all of the village of Glympton, including Glympton Park, an estate of 1,021 acres, has been sold by auction.

According to the Swedish marines yearly calendar, a total of 475 German U-boats have been sunk by the Allies since the beginning of the war.

A. V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty, who said he "spoke with knowledge," warned that there might yet be a renewal of attack by heavy German U-boat packs.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

DECEMBER 31

THE BASIS OF COURAGE FOR THE FUTURE

Golden text: Wherefore, my beloved brethren, be ye stedfast, unmovable always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not vain in the Lord. I Corinthians 15:58.

Lesson: Matthew 16:13-20; II Peter 3:14-18; I John 3:1-3.

Devotional reading: Revelation 5: 8-14.

Explanations and Comments

A Great Confession of Faith in the Basic Fact of the Lord's Messiahship. Matthew 16:13-20. Cæsarea Philippi (now Banias) at the base of Mount Hermon in the Lebanon Range, has a magnificent situation 1100 feet above sea level. Jesus had been teaching and healing in the region about the Sea of Galilee, where the ever-present crowds prevented his having quiet talks with his chosen followers whom he was training to carry on his work when he should leave it, and one day he started northward to be alone with them. When they had reached the neighborhood of Cæsarea Philippi he suddenly asked them, "Who do men say that the Son of Man is?" The disciples readily answered that some men thought him to be John the Baptist; others, Elijah; and yet others, Jeremiah or some other prophet.

"Peter was speaking for a minority. The people saw in Jesus a superlatively great Teacher, indeed, more than a Teacher, a Prophet. But no one thought of calling him the Messiah. (William G. Chanter).

"But who say ye that I am?" Jesus asked. He had been revealing himself to them by his words and his deeds: have they learned the truth about him? Instantly and with sincere conviction Peter answered, "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." That answer "thrilled our Master to the depth. He was understood." "Blessed are thou Simon Bar-Jonah [son of Jonah]", he exclaimed, "for human lips have not revealed it unto thee, but my Father who is in heaven."

An Exhortation to Growth in Righteous Living, 2 Peter 3:14-18. "Wherefore, beloved," wrote Peter, "seeing that ye look for these things [new heavens, new earth, righteousness, verse 13], take care that you are in peace, blameless in the sight of the Lord." "Does your Lord delay his coming? It is so much space to repent and work out your salvation. Learn to make a right use of the patience of our Lord" (Matthew Henry). And consider that the longsuffering of our Lord means salvation; even as our brother Paul also, according to the wisdom given to him, wrote unto you. Paul, too, had counseled them to make good use of the divine forbearance. "As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things." Such teaching is found in Rom. 2:4 and elsewhere in that epistle and in the Pastoral Epistles: "Patience and confidence in God's patient working out of his purpose is everywhere characteristic of Paul."

Russian Contest

People Drew Plans For New Leningrad During Worst Of Fighting

During the worst of the fighting in Leningrad the Rusian authorities staged an architectural contest to produce the best drawings for the rebuilding of the city. Submitted plans were posted on billboards about the city with acompanying inscriptions which read: "You are not fighting for Leningrad which is disintegrating before your eyes, but for the new Leningrad which will arise, phoenix-like, from its ashes".

How Leningrad responded to this positive appeal is well known. The city held out for 29 months of siege, while its population of two and a half million was cut by death to half a million. People subsisting upon a ration of one slice of black bread a day worked and fought in sub-zero temperatures. The prizes in the architectural contest itself were an extra slice of bread daily.—Minneapolis Star Journal.

JET PROPULSION THEORY

Professor Thomas R. Loudon of the University of Toronto in an address to the Electric Club of Toronto said that "we have a factory and laboratory being located at suburban Leaside to go on with inventions in jet propulsion." Most of the work was still secret, he said. 2600

This Aussie Couldn't Wait

When the ship docked at port in Australia, this impatient Australian soldier couldn't wait for preliminaries to board it, so he climbed the side to greet his Canadian bride whom he hadn't seen since last June.

Cannot Be Permitted

Revolution In Countries Of Europe Must Be Stamped Out

It is easy to cry "hands off Greece," or "hands off Italy". But if these countries and others are permitted to pass into revolution and anarchy, with shotguns and hand grenades the only arbiters of their destiny, what may Europe come to?

We are told that we should permit revolutions to run themselves out, after which we can deal with the victors. But this law of the survival of the fittest, of the jungle, may take a long time to run its course—and what in the meantime? There can be no peace in the world, nor security, nor world trade nor exchange nor prosperity, so long as Europe is in turbulence and unrest, with plague and death and pestilence stalking a continent.

As it is, and no matter what course is followed, there is all too much danger of Europe going back to the Dark Ages; to an era in which forces unleashed by this war will threaten to turn many lands into a wilderness of tragedy. Not in centuries has the world faced prospects more terrible and sinister.——Ottawa Journal.

Warning To Germany

General Eisenhower Says That Militarism Must Be Stamped Out

The German people were told in a proclamation issued in the name of Gen. Eisenhower to beware of joining or encouraging others to join underground military organizations.

The broadcast proclamation, eighth in a series explaining Allied military government plans to the Germans, was reported by the Office of War Information.

It told the German people that militarism "must be stamped out in Germany" and that the population would be called upon to surrender articles of "military significance" including weapons, ammunition, explosives and radio transmitters.

PREFERRED TROUBLES

When Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, was 72 years old he was sued for a large sum of money. In court he offered a formidable defense and won, but before leaving the stand he asked for and received permission to say a few words. "I am an old man," he said, "and I have had a long and eventful career. I want to say that a great many of my troubles have come from trying to help other people. If you young people want to avoid trouble, be hard-boiled and say 'no' to everybody. You will then walk through life unmolested, but" (here a humorous expression lit up his face) "you will have to do without friends and you won't have much fun."

Storm Black Market

Angry Italians Beat Operators In Rome And Take Food

Thousands of housewives and unemployed men stormed the black market in the Testaccio district of Rome, beating the operators and grabbing foodstuffs being hawked by street vendors.

The rioters mainly were members of the rapidly-growing League of Hunger organized recently to demand that the Government ration essential foods and suppress the black markets.

The riot was touched off when angry housewives failed in an effort to induce a black market operator to sell a large stock of spaghetti at reasonable prices.

A squad of 50 policemen broke up the riot.

Some of the prices which have caused bitter resentment in Rome include 35 cents each for eggs, $4 a pound for butter, $3 a pound for cheese and 50 cents a pound for flour and corn meal.

Has New Title

Queen Elizabeth Has Been Made A Bencher Of The Inn

Queen Elizabeth recently added a new title to those she already holds. She was made a Bencher of the Inn.

In a 10-minute traditional ceremony, the Queen enrolled as a student in the Middle Temple (law courts), was called to the bar, and was called to the bench. It takes an exceptional law student years to follow the same procedure.

The Queen became the first woman bencher of the Middle Temple. Queen Mary is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, King George of the Inner Temple, the Duke of Windsor of the Middle Temple, and the Duke of Gloucester of Gray's Inn.

The traditional dinner which follows the Queen's call to the bench was omitted because of bomb damage to the law courts.

LONGEST AIR HOP

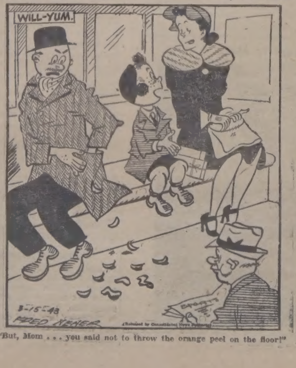
The longest distance flown non-stop today over a regular civilian air route is the 3,563-mile hop made by the planes of the Qantas Empire Airways across the Indian Ocean between Albany, Australia, and Colombo, Ceylon. The second longest distance is the 3,376 miles flown between New York City and Lisbon, Portugal.

ONE HEAVY DEBT

The death of one million children in France is attributed to malnutrition, caused through German cruelty during the war. That's a heavy debt that Germany can never repay no matter how stern the peace terms imposed upon her.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"But, Mom . . . you said not to throw the orange peel on the floor!"

The British Navy

Possibly Saved Britain From Attempted Invasion

Mr. Churchill's assertion in an interview with a Paris paper that if the Germans had landed in Great Britain in 1940 we should have been beaten is the most categorical statement I have seen on that subject yet. "That", the P.M. added, "was General Hitler's first mistake. This error cost him the war."

But was it, after all, merely an error? Had the Germans the power to invade Britain after the fall of France? That it was an egregious mistake not to try may be conceded. But it has always been assumed that for a successful invasion by sea the invading force would need both air supremacy and naval supremacy. For Hitler to count on air supremacy would not have been unreasonable; his defeat in the Battle of Britain was not what paper-calculations pointed to.

But naval supremacy was something Germany never had the remotest hope of enjoying. Transport of troops by air was not sufficiently developed in 1940 to make a purely air-borne invasion, supported by purely airborne supplies, practicable. So at least it would seem; but Mr. Churchill, after all, has been twice First Lord of the Admiralty and once Secretary of State for Air. If anyone can speak with authority on the conditions of airborne invasion he can.—London Spectator.

Hog Production

Alberta Is Far In The Lead For 1944

Figures of hog production in Canada for the first nine months of 1944 show that Alberta is still far in the lead. Up to the end of September, Alberta had contributed 2,261,000 to the flow of hogs into commercial channels, eventually to feed Allied armies overseas. Ontario stood second with 1,553,000, Saskatchewan third with 1,484,000, and Manitoba fourth with 636,000.

Alberta's marketings increased 640,000 this year over last, or about 40 per cent., but there are signs that production is now falling off.—Lethbridge Herald.

City Of Westminster

Covering Practically Small Area Has Been Hit By Everything

In five years of aerial attack, the city of Westminster, which contains the houses of parliament, Westminster Abbey and many government buildings, has been hit by more than 1,200 high explosive bombs, land mines and oil bombs, thousands of incendiaries and 30 flying bombs, Lionel R. McColvin, city librarian, reported.

Nearly 30,000 buildings in that relatively small district, which covers less than four square miles, were damaged and 300 destroyed. Of 1,099 civilians killed, 20 have never been identified. The city had 1,955 alerts.

GOOD ADVICE

The boys were advancing in Burma and the heat was terrific. Tommy wrote home to his mum and said in his letter: "The heat is sizzling, mum, it's 108 in the shade." Some months later he got a letter back from his mum, who wrote: "Very worried about you son. For goodness sake keep out of the shade."

Old Dobbin Proves Hero Of Day

Milkmen, breadmen and the few other daring delivery men in Ontario's worst blizzard, proved old Dobbin the hero of the day. Here he is trudging away through Toronto's mountainous snowdrifts.

Was Very Effective

Black Currant Juice Used In Old Days For Colds

In the course of his address recently Hon. T. L. Kennedy paid tribute to the inherent knowledge of older people who never had the benefit of scientific discoveries in the field of vitamins and remedies. His reference to that time-honored remedy of a few years ago—black currant beverage—brought back memories to a good many of his audience. Whenever a cold threatened, mother's black currant preserves would come out of the cellar and mixed with hot water. it really did something to cold germs. Compared to many other old-time remedies it was also pleasant to the taste.

Mother and grandmother before her knew little or nothing about vitamins. But experience had shown that black currant juice really did the trick. How right they were is revealed by Col. Kennedy's statement that this old home remedy has now been found to contain 400 times the beneficial qualities found in orange juice.

VALUE OF FORESTS

We all depend upon the forest wherever we are, for the natural guarantee of our continued existence as producers and consumers of the fruits of the earth. In the long run, says the Vancouver Province, if we don't conserve our forests we shall lose more than our forest industries, so called. We shall lose our livings as farmers and food producers as well.

PLASTIC CONSTRUCTION

Plastel, a new process in plastics construction developed by Aero Research Ltd., England, is 17 times stronger than steel, and is being widely used in the construction of cockpits, radio panels and the metal sheathing of airscrew blades.

Canadian Bonds

United States Investors Are Showing Confidence In Our Financial Stability

United States investors have lately shown their complete confidence in the financial stability of Canada by paying more for our Canadian bonds than we ourselves pay in this country. Dominion Government four per cent. bonds due in 1950 are currently selling in New York to yield about 2.21 per cent.; whereas Canadian First Victory Loan bonds of the same sort are selling to yield 2.35 per cent. The United States investor is willing to accept a lower return on his money, in American funds, than the Canadian receives in Canadian funds, because he regards Canadian Government bonds as a thoroughly safe investment.

Moreover, the selling price of our bonds in New York has been steadily rising since 1940, when, in a moment of military panic, they sold so low as to yield the investor 8.25 per cent. —Winnipeg Free Press.

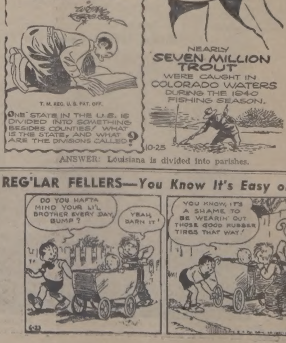
LARGEST DAIRY FARM

Although India is typically a country of smallholders, averaging from 1 to 5 acres, it boasts the largest dairy farm in the world. This comprises about six military dairy farms established several years ago to supply fresh milk butter and cream to the families of military personnel and Europeans in the Civil Service and covers 96,000 acres!

Some 35,700,000 miles separate the sun from Mercury, its nearest neighbor.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



The BOW AND ARROW WAS USED IN THE DEFENSE OF ENGLAND AS LATE AS 1688.
KWIZ KORNER
COPR. 1941 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.
T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
ONE STATE IN THE U.S. IS DIVIDED INTO SOMETHING BESIDES COUNTIES! WHAT IS THE STATE, AND WHAT ARE THE DIVISIONS CALLED?
NEARLY SEVEN MILLION TROUT WERE CAUGHT IN COLORADO WATERS DURING THE 1940 FISHING SEASON.
10-25

ANSWER: Louisiana is divided into parishes.

Inside Germany

It Is Said That Soldiers No Longer Die For The Fuehrer

Heavily-censored, controlled German newspapers now reaching Spain give ample evidence that wherever Hitler may be, or whatever his physical or mental health, he no longer occupies a pedestal in the German mind.

From 1939 through the early part of this year almost all death notices concerning soldiers killed in action or civilians killed at home by bombing carried the line "fur fuehrer." Some death notices said, "fur fuehrer, folk und reich," but there were few Germans who dared to say their sons were killed without mentioning that they died for the fuehrer.

They die for the fuehrer no longer. Of 17 paid death announcements in a recent Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, not one mentions the fuehrer. The German soldiers died, according to the announcements, for Germany, for the reich, for the fatherland, or, as one said simply "on the field of battle." But not for the fuehrer.

Nazi censorship apparently noticed the omission the next day, for a column in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt containing death notices of men killed in action or by bombing were grouped under a headline supplied by the newspaper. It said "fur fuehrer, volk and reich gabeneihr leben."

There also were signs that the Nazi-approved worship of ancient gods was sinking. While the German cause was in the ascendancy and conquest seemed easy there were few references to Christian faith in death announcements. Now these are frequent.

Even the family of Germany's best-known night fighter pilot, Lt.-Col. Helmuth Lent, whom the Nazis themselves praised and mourned, neglected the fuehrer in his death notice.

The memoriam for this flier who won Germany's highest decoration for valor, the Knights' Cross with oak leaves, swords and diamonds of the Order of the Iron Cross, said:

"He gave his life in the strongest faith in Jesus Christ and for his fatherland."

Dogs Well Trained

Located Woman In Bombed Shelter After Rescuers Gave Up

For more than four hours after a V-bomb crashed into a row of houses in Southern England recently, two trained rescue dogs sniffed and pawed at the wreckage.

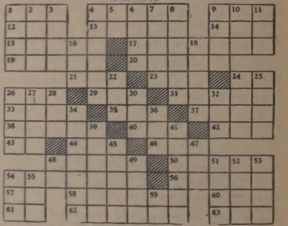
Workers had given up hope of finding any more victims when the dogs barked excitedly at a heap of rubble. The workers dug furiously, and uncovered a small shelter, inside which was a young woman suffering only minor injuries, but almost suffocated.

THE ROYAL SCOT

The world's oldest scheduled train is the Royal Scot, which has left London on its 392-mile trip to Edinburgh at 10 o'clock every morning for the past 96 years.

X—X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X—X

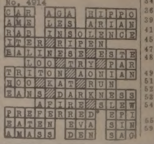
No. 4915



HORIZONTAL
1 Turkish governor of Algiers
4 Apportions
9 Wager
12 Bitter vetch
13 Eaten away
14 Part of "to be"
15 Daughter of one's sister or brother
17 Unheard of
19 Immunized blood
20 Linden trees
21 Favorite
23 Russian
24 Note of scale
26 Fairy
29 Period
31 Calyx leaf
33 Matures
35 Seed coating
37 Religious ceremony
38 Saltpeter
40 Humorist
42 Beverage
43 To depart
44 Large cask
46 Culinary vessel
48 Spanish title
50 Trunk
54 To glint
56 Company
57 Symbol for oleum
58 To assert to be true
60 Crude metal
61 At
62 Inferior
63 Brown

VERTICAL
1 Lairs
2 Great Lake
3 Belgian river
4 Considered
5 Conjunction
6 Mislaid
7 Compound ether
8 A succession
9 Prohibits
10 Unit of work
11 Mound
16 Drinking vessel
18 Small tree
22 Summit
24 Destiny
25 Appellation of Athena
26 Tooth
27 Discount
28 However
30 To haul
32 Cavity
34 Divers
36 To immerse
39 To irritate
41 To shake
45 Sounds
47 Rocky crag
48 Symbol for samarium
49 Female ruffs
51 Origin
52 Rail
53 To unlock
54 To breathe convulsively
55 Thickness
59 Earth goddess

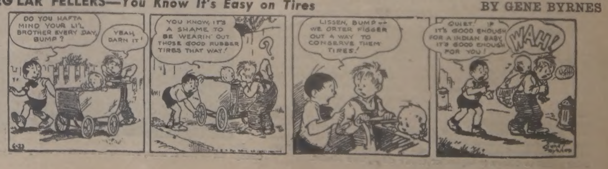
Answer to No. 4914



CAR AGA HIPPO
AME LES ARIAN
RAB INSOLENCE
ITER RIPEN
BALINESE ESTE
LOO TRY PAR
TRITON AONIAN
HOO KAT RUN
EANS DARKNESS
AFIRE SLEW
PREFERRED EPI
EATEN EVA SIN
AMASS DEN SAG

REG'LAR FELLERS—You Know It's Easy on Tires

BY GENE BYRNES



DO YOU HAFTA MIND YOUR LI'L BROTHER EVERY DAY, BUMP?
YEAH, DARN IT!
YOU KNOW, IT'S A SHAME TO BE WEARIN' OUT THOSE GOOD RUBBER TIRES THAT WAY!
LISSEN, BUMP— WE ORTER FIGGER OUT A WAY TO CONSERVE THEM TIRES!
QUIET! IF IT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR A INDIAN BABY, IT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU!
WAH!
UGH!
6-23
GENE BYRNES

SAYS FRANCO LOSING STRENGTH AND CHANGE IN SPANISH REGIME MAY BE EXPECTED BEFORE LONG

LONDON.—Informed sources described Generalissimo Francisco Franco's position as "fairly stable" for the time being but the belief prevailed that there will be a change in the Spanish regime sooner or later.

The question of whether the change can be made without danger of civil war, these sources said, is one of the dominant considerations.

Informants said Franco has been losing strength gradually since the fortunes of war turned against the Axis and Republican sources claim that the opposition within Spain now embraces between 70 and 90 per cent of the people.

Anti-Franco elements, whose activities have been intensified since the liberation of France, are divided broadly into two main groups, namely those who favor restoration of a monarchy and those who advocate the re-establishment of a Republican government.

Informants believed the combined opposition to Franco was strong enough to overthrow the leader but their failure to present a united front deprived them of the necessary power. Thus, if one faction threatened Franco or attempted a coup there was danger of precipitating a civil war unless the revolutionary group was able to bring the country quickly under complete control.

Informed quarters said that the attitude of Great Britain and the United States could be a factor in determining the tenure of the Franco regime. If they were hostile to Franco or supported anti-Franco groups it would likely affect his position. The fact that both countries recently decided to change ambassadors was widely interpreted in diplomatic quarters as presaging a change in policy.

EMOTIONAL AILMENTS

Sailors Of Newfoundland Command Are More Optimistic

A NEWFOUNDLAND PORT. — Psychiatrists at this base say emotional ailments among sailors of the Royal Canadian Navy's Newfoundland command have dropped sharply since D-day, and they believe rising war optimism may be a major cause.

It's "quite likely", they think, that one of the reasons for the decline is a general feeling that victory now is assured, thus increasing the average sailor's hopes of returning safely to his home and friends.

PEACE OFFENSIVE

Says Germany Looking For Something Better Than Total Surrender

LONDON. — Berlin propagandist hinted that Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's counter-offensive might be a "peace offensive" designed, through attrition, to gain for Germany something better than unconditional surrender.

Dr. Karl Scharping, the German radio's chief political commentator, said: "In view of our offensive in the west Germany must force her enemies to go all out.

FOOD FOR HOLLAND

TORONTO.—Norman C. Urquhart, chairman of the national executive committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society, announced that the society is sending 30,000 food parcels to Holland for destitute civilians.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

ATLANTIC CHARTER

Admiralty Officials Say Document Must Be Kept Secret

LONDON.—British admiralty officials dug into their secret files to determine whether the three British wireless operators who transmitted the historic Atlantic Charter memoranda from the battleship Prince of Wales were living or dead.

The battleship was sunk by Japanese planes off Malaya Dec. 10, 1941.

Besides President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, their aides and a handful of high-ranking naval intelligence officers, wireless operators were the only persons to see the actual series of memoranda signed by the two leaders and known as the Atlantic Charter.

Even if the admiralty finds that the three British operators survived the sinking of the Prince of Wales, their identities must remain secret, a spokesman said. What the admiralty sought to determine first was whether the operators were of the regular complement of the battleship or were among the Prime Minister's own radio personnel.

A British naval source said that if there was a copy of the charter memoranda it would be in the admiralty archives under a filing head marked "most secret", and that only Mr. Churchill could ask for its release.

AIR PASSENGERS

Heavy Traffic Is Reported For Month Of November

MONTREAL.—A total of 5,339 passengers was carried during the month of November according to traffic report released from the system's headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Air-lines in Montreal. This represents an increase of 260 per cent. over November, 1943. The 90,710 pounds of mail carried is a decrease of 11 per cent. and the 130,673 pounds of goods transported a decrease of 62 per cent. from the corresponding month last year.

The report indicates that for the year to date the 97,977 passengers carried and 25,835,154 passenger miles flown represent increases of 49 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively over the first eleven months of 1943.

AGAINST JAPS RETURN

Trouble May Be Caused In Los Angeles Says Mayor

LOS ANGELES.—Mayor Fletcher Bowron said if the federal government allows Japanese-Americans to return to Los Angeles in numbers, it should send troops to protect them.

"We have adjusted our whole economy to their exclusion," the mayor said. "Colored people from the south have taken their homes. Other war workers have taken hotels, apartment and rooming houses owned by native-born Japanese.

"If they come back and start moving out war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be. With our police inadequate because so many of its officers are in the armed forces, we just can't guarantee them protection."

ARMY SHOW BACK

OTTAWA. — Khaki-clad troupers, who have entertained Canadian fighting men within a mile of the German lines now are back in Canada after a long tour of the United Kingdom and the Canadian units in Italy.

Helped Santa

—R.C.A.F. Photo

An attractive member of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) gave Santa a helping hand as she wraps Christmas presents for home. Leading Airwoman Sylvia (Bambi) Seeley is the daughter of Mrs. W. M. Seeley, Snowden, Sask. She enlisted in July, 1942, and was stationed at Dauphin, Man., and Montreal prior to her present posting at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa. She has two brothers with the Canadian Army overseas, one in Holland and the other serving in Italy.

R.C.A.F. Fliers Visit Christ's Birthplace

—R.C.A.F. Photo

"And she brought forth her first born and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger. . . ."

Two Canadian airmen visit the shrine in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem commemorating the spot where Jesus was born.

Franks Flying Suit Is An Aid To Aviators

OTTAWA.—Air Force headquarters made public details of one of the best-kept secrets of the war—the Franks flying suit which eliminates "black-out" in high-speed flying.

Invented in 1939 by Wing Cmdr. William R. Franks, O.B.E., of Toronto, formerly of the University of Toronto, the suit has been in restricted operational use off British and U.S. aircraft carriers since 1942. Dr. Franks, born at Weston, near Toronto, attended public school in Regina when his parents took him west as a child.

Developed by the R.C.A.F. and the Banting Institute, University of Toronto, the "F.F.S.", as it is known in secret air force documents, prevents "blackout" in fighter pilots, thus giving Allied air forces a tremendous tactical advantage in swirling dogfights miles up in the sky. Safeguard against the "blackout" hazard, they can turn faster than their adversaries and get on their tails.

"Blackout" is an air force term for temporary blindness, sometimes leading to unconsciousness, caused by the action of centrifugal force on the pilots of fast-manoeuvring aircraft.

Columns of gas or fluid such as air or water are contained in a rubber skeleton lining and held comfortably close to the pilot's body from ankles to chest by non-stretchable fabric. During sharp turns at high speeds, producing centrifugal force, corresponding force from the suit balances pressure inside and out and permits the normal flow of blood to the brain.

Prior to his enlistment in the R.C.A.F., Wing Cmdr. Franks was associate professor at the department of medical research, University of Toronto, and a close colleague of the late Sir Frederick Banting.

HAS TOUGH JOB

Seventh Army Finding It Hard To Crack Maginot Forts

OUTSIDE BITCHE.—Several thousand Germans are holed up in the Maginot line fortress of the Vosges peaks in this part of northern Alsace, blocking the entry of the United States Seventh Army left flank into Germany.

The Germans well knew the strength of the fortifications here, having tried unsuccessfully to take them themselves in 1940. The French still were firing from the pilboxes when the armistice was signed. There are four main fortresses and a single main fortress can hold 900 men. They consist of three or four underground levels with impenetrable roofs.

OIL PROSPECTS

More Than 545,000 Acres Of Land Filed On For Exploration Work

EDMONTON.—More than 545,000 acres of Alberta oil lands were filed upon in the form of exploration reservations in a recent week, according to figures issued by the mining lands division of the department of lands and mines. Applications for reservations were filed for various regions of the province, including the region north of Medicine Hat and extending to the Vermilion district.

Leads Headhunters

Ursula Graham Bower, above, 30-year-old wealthy British woman, whose dramatic story is revealed from Burma, India. Thousands of miles from her native London, Miss Bower, leading fierce headhunting tribesmen of the Naga Hills against the Japs, set up a screen of observation posts and warning system of beacons and native runners so that the British 14th army in Burma would know in advance the direction and time of Japanese raids toward the vital Assam railway running into northeast India.

SUGAR RATIONING

Prices Board To Reduce Quota, For Industrial Users

OTTAWA.—The prices board announced that the sugar quota for the more than 10,000 industrial users in Canada will be reduced in the first quarter of 1945 from 80 to 70 per cent. of 1941 usage.

A corresponding reduction will be made in the quota for public caterers and hotels, with no supplementary quotas granted.

Public caterers include hotels, cafes, restaurants, industrial cafeterias and similar establishments.

No change will be made in the half-pound a week ration for coupon book holders.

Savings from the quota reduction in Canada will amount to about 10,000,000 pounds a quarter, the board said. A similar industrial quota cut was announced in the United States.

Industrial users were limited to 70 per cent. of their 1941 usage in 1942 when sugar rationing was imposed. This was raised to 80 per cent. in 1943, following similar action in the United States.

GERM CARRIER

Mosquito Blamed For Carrying Encephalomyelitis In Saskatchewan

TORONTO.—A report on 44 deaths in Saskatchewan in 1941 caused by encephalomyelitis, carried by mosquitoes, was presented at the 13th annual Christmas meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, laboratory section, here. The report was made by W. A. Riddell and Elspeth McNelly of the Saskatchewan department of health.

The 1941 epidemic resulted in 543 cases of the disease and research showed it to be carried by the mosquito family.

Other papers presented at the meeting dealt with methods of assaying penicillin, occurrence of benzene poisoning among industrial workers, and a report on diphtheria immunization.

2600

Canadian Naval Crew Save A Valuable Cargo

OTTAWA.—Three Canadian naval men have won commendation from Admiral Sir Charles Little, chief of the Portsmouth command, for their part in a salvage operation, during a wild gale, of two United States oil barges in the English channel. The barges and cargo were worth $150,000.

A naval release identified the men as Lieut. D. S. (Pincher) Martin of Halifax; Lieut. T. C. Marshall of Vancouver and PO. Eugene Peters of Regina—all of the corvette Mayflower.

The Mayflower was escorting a convoy in the English channel one morning in October when two 1,000-ton barges were sighted without escorts. The Mayflower left her convoy, which was out of any danger zone and investigated.

The two barges were found drifting 15 miles off Le Havre after having apparently cut off their tow the previous day during a heavy gale. The sea was still very rough and the decks of the two barges, fully loaded and low in the water, were continuously awash.

The barges were tied together, and after numerous attempts the crew of the Mayflower succeeded in securing a line on the port side of one of them, taking theother in tow astern.
them, taking the other in tow astern.
eral times as the tow ropes kept parting. The sea was running high during the following 12 hours and skillful seamanship was required to keep the barges, which were being tossed about like corks, from damaging the corvette.

"It was a lucky thing for us we were told to anchor on return to harbor," said Lieut. Marshall. "I had no lines left at all."

NEW UNIVERSITY

Agricultural College At Guelph To Receive Full University Status

TORONTO. — Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph will receive full university status and be removed from political direction under terms of legislation to be introduced by Agriculture Minister T. L. Kennedy at the next session, the Globe and Mail said.

A committee appointed some months ago by the agriculture department is finishing a report on the college. It is understood this committee will recommend that O.A.C. be placed under a board of governors and empowered to confer its own degrees. Degrees currently are conferred by the university of Toronto.

Dr. G. I. Christie, principal of O.A.C., is expected to be named president of the new university, which may be called the University of Ontario. It will be the first agricultural college in the Dominion.

MOB STARTS FIRES

ROME. — Public gatherings have been banned throughout Sicily as the result of demonstrations against the calling up of two more classes for the Italian army, despatches to Rome said. A mob set fire to the city hall and tax building at Castel di Judica, near Catania, where public buildings were burned and one person was killed.

FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN IS FIRM ON BRITAIN'S ARMED INTERVENTION IN GREECE

LONDON.—Standing pat on Britain's armed intervention in Greece, Foreign Secretary Eden urged quick re-establishment of face-to-face contact between the foreign ministers of the three great powers and urged that the only way Britain may have erred in Greece was in failing to take troops of the Allies into Greece along with her Tommies.

Opening the governments defence in the face of bitter Labor-Liberal attacks on British policy in Greece, the foreign secretary denied implication that British policy was dictated by sphere-of-influence plans and said Britain was "seeking nothing for ourselves in Greece—neither strategic advantage nor economic nor any other advantage of that kind at all."

He said the government would "welcome quarterly meetings between foreign secretaries of the great powers as they used to have before to deal with some of these matters."

"The prime minister and I," he said, "have said over and over again that we would go anywhere."

Mr. Eden maintained that the "only criticism that could have been made (about Britain's policy in Greece) is that we ought to have brought contingents of the others with us as well."

"The government, I say quite frankly, did not foresee matters would turn out as they have done and in a fashion all of us deeply deplore," Mr. Eden added.

"I do not know what other decision we could have taken but to go into Greece," the foreign secretary said after government policy had been criticized by such members as Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Labor opposition, Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, and Aneurin Bevan, bitter Labor party critic of Mr. Churchill.

The foreign secretary made it clear that the government was not withdrawing from its stand that intervention was necessary. Indeed, he said, "we could perhaps have been censured for not having intervened in Athens on behalf of law and order at an earlier date."

Mr. Greenwood had said there was great perturbation among Britons and their Allies as to the situation in Greece.

LOAN CONTRACTS

Under The Federal Housing Act Are Being Studied

OTTAWA. — Study of the legal position of loan contracts made under the new federal Housing Act is being made by the department of justice to determine whether or not provincial debt adjustments or other legislation will interfere with collection of such accounts in future. A ruling on this point has been requested by the loan companies which are planning to make Housing Act loans.

Under the Housing Act, loans will be available jointly from the resources of private loan companies and the federal treasury.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta, housing loan operations are delayed, it is known, until the proposal of collection of the accounts when due have been examined. The main point under study is whether any provincial legislation could alter or nullify a contract on which loan company and federal treasury signatures appear jointly.

PLENTY OF FOOD

Reserves On Most Farms Are Adequate For All Demands

OTTAWA.—Full feed bins today were like money in bank for thousands of Canadian farmers.

Department records showed that 1944 had been a good, if not a bumper year for feed, and the reserves on most farms have been built up to the point where the demands of Canada and her allies for meats and dairy products probably can be met for a year or more.

Officials said the improved Ontario feed picture would ease what had been a growing strain on feed supplies in the west. From Oct. 31, 1941, to Oct. 31, 1944, the movement of grains for feed to the east under the federal government free freight policy has totalled nearly 58,000,000 bushels of wheat; oats, 90,000,000 bushels; barley, 67,500,000; rye, 1,435,000; screenings, 152,000 tons, and mill-feeds, 1,780,000 hundredweight.

The cost of the movement to the government has been $39,609,000.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY PREPARED TO OPEN UP A DEBATE ON THE FRENCH-SOVIET ALLIANCE

PARIS.—The French consultative assembly prepared to open debate on the French-Soviet Alliance amid authoritative reports that the Moscow conferees had agreed on mutual support in projected amputations of German territory on both the east and west in eventual peace settlements.

Assembly members who heard Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's report on the treaty in a closed session of the foreign affairs committee said France consented to retracing of the Soviet-Polish frontier along the Curzon line and giving to Poland German territories east of the Oder in compensation for territory she would lose to Russia on the east.

Russia, in turn, they said, promised to support French claims to the Rhineland and Ruhr industrial basin in western Germany. This territory, according to the most prevalent French view, should be cut off from Germany and set up as an independent state under French and Belgian suzerainty.

Meanwhile, the foreign affairs committee turned down a motion by Louis Saillant, president of the national resistance council, providing that France propose a similar alliance with Britain and the United States. The committee said the moment was not opportune.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK. — Mao Tse-Tung, chairman of the central committee of the Chinese Communist party, has appealed to the people of China to demand a "national convention" of all parties in order to obtain "a democratic coalition government," the Communist radio at Yenan said.

Canada has an estimated 3,500,000 industrial workers, according to a 1944 survey.

Christmas In Barracks

Above, members of a Scottish regiment tuck into turkey and trimmings. Many a lonely serviceman far from home was served a special Christmas dinner like this by his officers. Others were offered the hospitality of both British and Canadian homes over the Christmas season.

British Girls Who Have Married Canadian Service Men Overseas Arriving Here In Large Numbers

BRITISH girls who have become wives of Canadian Service men overseas are arriving in Canada in increasing numbers. Last Spring and early Summer there was a ban on all westward movement of wives and civilians due to the exigencies of the Service. Since then however, the accommodation for brides coming to Canada has been considerably increased and in October of this year over 800 wives and 550 children arrived. However, the rate at which United Kingdom young women are becoming brides of Canadian service men in the Navy, Army, and Air Force is actually greater than the present transportation facilities to transfer these wives to this country.

To date there have been over 23,000 such marriages and of these over 2,500 wives and 1,300 small children have have already come to Canada to find new homes.

The problem of their transfer in the United Kingdom, the ocean passage and their train journey to destination is assuming huge proportions. The Dominion Government for the past two years has been paying the cost of passage, and since early summer, berth accommodation and meals on the train in Canada. In order that these young women and their small families have every comfort on the journey, which in wartime at best is likey to be difficult, a number of organizations have been set up.

In the United Kingdom is the Canadian Wives Bureau which collects and cares for them at the start of the passage to Canada. The ocean voyage is made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Recently their activities on board ship have been arranged by Canadian Red Cross VADs.

When these wives arrive in Canada they contact Canadian hospitality. At the port is the Red Cross nursery and lounge where the children are looked after while their mothers are going through the usual Customs formalities. There, also, tea and coffee is served which proves a very welcome interlude in a very busy day. On the trains Canadian Red Cross VADs again assist the young mothers with feeding formulae, first-aid of all descriptions, and give out games, toys, magazines and many other items to make the long journey more pleasant.

At large distribution centres such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, the Canadian Red Cross in conjunction with the I.O.D.E., Salvation Army, Civic Reception Committees and other organizations are present to contribute to their comfort and assist in their welcome to Canada. Sight-seeing tours, shopping expeditions and stop-over accommodation are arranged as well as transportation to connecting trains. Behind all this there are many workers co-ordinating both the movement to large and small places and finding husbands and in-laws who have changed their addresses recently.

Before they start for Canada, care is taken that they receive instruction and assistance as to their money and their personal belongings. Each dependent wife receives her rail and ocean transportation. Her baggage is looked after for her and on this side of the ocean she is similarly cared for.

Her husband, or in-laws, are advised of her arrival and if possible, arrangements are made for them to be on hand to meet her. If this is not possible, a representative of one of the Voluntary Services welcomes her at her destination.

It must be borne in mind however, that before a wife can come to Canada there are certain formalities that must be completed in order to comply with Immigration regulations. These investigations sometimes take considerable time and naturally delay the return arrangements. Where application has not been made either by the wife or the husband, the husband, if he is in Canada, may apply to the nearest Inspector of Immigration or write directly to the Department of Immigration, Ottawa. Where the husband or wife is in England, application should be made to the Canadian Wives Bureau, No 6 Charles Street, London, S.W.1.

To those who are anxiously awaiting the arrival of wives, children, or daughters-in-law, they may be assured the problem is being given the closest of attention and preference is being given those whose husbands have been discharged from the Services or have returned to Canada.

Had Right Of Way

Churchill's Car Got Across Temporary Bridge Ahead Of Guns

Major William Bright of London, Ont., addressing a service club, told the story of an incident in northern Italy some time ago.

The major and his men were busy erecting a temporary bridge. Up drove a dispatch rider who asked if the bridge could take a staff car. Major Bright replied: "This bridge is going to take the guns across before anything else."

The dispatch rider insisted that the staff car must go through and Major Bright asked: "Who does the guy think he is—Churchill?"

"That's exactly who it is," the dispatch rider answered. And the staff car with Prime Minister Churchill went through.

Sixty-five yards of nylon, enough to make approximately 250 pairs of women's stockings, are required to make one standard 24-foot parachute.

Organized Labor

Is Seeking A High Place In The Post-War Era

Organized labor in Canada, its membership soaring to new heights, in 1944 turned to the post-war period and, through efforts to solidfy the position of its unions and the formulation of post-war programs moved to consolidate its wartime gains.

Throughout the movement there became apparent a determination to gain for labor a more important place on the Canadian structure than it held before the war.

In this effort the unions have prominently before them an invitation from Reconstruction Minister Howe, extended at the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, for labor to share with government and management the responsibility of meeting post-war problems.

Some of labor's wartime gains received formal recognition during the year. The federal labor code which introduces compulsory collective bargaining, became effective early in the year. While this is a purely wartime measure, action by a majority of the provinces in making it applicable to all occupations under their jurisdiction has been taken by labor as an indication the principles of the code will outlive the war period.

Coupled with this has been a tendency by conciliation boards and by employers to give increased recognition to contract clauses which introduce union shop terms which require all employees to join the recognized union within a specified time.

Even wider recognition was gained for the maintenance-of-membership plan through which those employees who belong to the union must continue their membership for life of the agreement.

Such measures as these are being eagerly sought by unions to assure security for the organizations in the post-war period. So extensive have the effort to obtain agreements of this type become, that disputes during the year centred more about union status than wages.

The strike record for the first 10 months of 1944 was down 82 per cent. from the corresponding period of 1943.

Up to Oct. 31 the time loss in 1944 amounted to 485,924 man-working days. This resulted from 172 strikes in which 74,391 workers were involved. For the same period last year there were 358 strikes involving 165,866 workers with a loss of 885,282 man-working days.

Recent labor department figures placed the membership in Canadian labor organizations at 664,535 at Dec. 31, 1943, which represents an increase of 85 per cent. compared with 1939. During 1944 there have been further increases and it now is unofficially estimated that close to 750,000 Canadian workers belong to some union.

Refrigerator Barges

Are Used In Australia For Storage In Tropical War

Huge refrigerator barges are being built in Australia for food storage in the tropical war. They are called "Reefers".

Each barge holds a day's food rations for two divisions.

The "reefers" can be shifted from base to base as troops move forward, and can store food for indefinite periods. Their supplies are replenished by mother ships.

Each barge displaces about 300 tons, with a net cubic capacity of 16,000 feet, and gross capacity of 23,000.

Four miles of piping on each barge regulate temperatures.

A crew of only four is needed.

Australian, American and Chinese workmen assemble the barges from prefabricated parts sent from America.

One centre employs 1,100 Chinese. They are efficient and christen each barge, when completed, with a Chinese character.—Australian News-Letter.

A POWERFUL BOMB

The new six-ton bomb of the Allies, combining a tremendous penetrating power with a very destructive blast, drills its way deep into its target, then sets off the heaviest possible charge of very powerful explosive. During attacks on Nazi fortifications, the bombs have drilled through 144 inches of concrete, then exploded inside.

ON WAY OUT

In at least one traditionally male occupation the women are on the way out instead of in, in Toronto. Of 16 women licensed as taxi drivers within the last year, only three are operating on a full-scale basis.

Future Citizens Learn About Canada

—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

Every care is taken of the comfort, health and welfare of British wives who have married Canadian service personnel overseas and are in London a Canadian Wives' Bureau has been established, so that the future citizens of Canada may have a place in which to meet and get acquainted and be interviewed by Service authorities before their trip to their new homes. In the top picture Lt.-Col. D. A. Clarke, O.B.E., director of the bureau interviews the wife of a Canadian soldier. She is Mrs. E. Jackson, wife of Pte. E. Jackson, R.C.A.S.C., with their son John. They will make their home in Toronto. Below is shown the interior of the spacious lounge at the Bureau, with wives reading literature about Canada.

Giant Trees

Gift To British Columbia Of Grove Of High Douglas Fir

Cathedral Grove, that most ancient and most majestic memorial of the British Columbia forest primeval, has been deeded and will be dedicated in perpetuity to the use and enjoyment of the people of British Columbia.

This very splendid benefaction has been made possible by the generous public spirit of Mr. H. R. MacMillan and his business associates. These gentlemen have given outright to the province the 30 acres of great trees which comprise the grove proper and in addition, out of their knowledge as foresters, of the necessities of such a forest preserve, have also made over 300 acres of timber adjacent.

Cathedral Grove is on the road to Alberni, where it leaves the shores of Cameron Lake to climb the pass over the mountain. It is the true aboriginal timber, nearly all Douglas fir, the tall shafts standing indeed like the Gothic columns of some vast cathedral of the outdoors.

It is a magic place, where the road goes up through there, sun or shine, but most of all when the sun comes down through the trees, which were there long before the white man came and a few of them perhaps for near a thousand years.—Vancouver Province.

Of No Value

Time Reckless Motorist Saves Is Wasted In Some Way

What does the average reckless motorist do with the few minutes he saves? Is his time so valuable that every minute counts? Ask his wife, or his employer or some friends. Any one of them will laugh at the question.

He may lie in bed a few minutes later in the morning. He may dawdle over his dressing or his breakfast. He may have a little extra gossip when he arrives at his work. But of one thing you may be sure. He never does anything of the slightest importance with the few minutes. All he does with it is to contribute to the long list of motor accidents that rolls up every year. All he does is to help maim or kill innocent persons—and occasionally himself.

EVACUATED BY AIR

During the most critical period of the siege of Leningrad in 1941, more than 350,000 of its citizens were evacuated by air in two months alone.

Conditions In Holland

The Food Situation Is Said To Be Very Bad

The sombre forecast made by Dutch Premier Pieter S. Gerbrabdy last October, that famine was looming ahead for the occupied western parts of Holland has come true according to reports received by the Netherlands government in London.

The food situation of the already undernourished Dutch people has appreciably worsened in the last few months. For a pound of common salt a housewife in Rotterdam must pay ten guilders ($5.34). For a box of matches she must pay one guilder, (53 cents). Only on the black market can she find potatoes or vegetables and they are an exorbitant price.

These figures were revealed in an enemy controlled Dutch newspaper which added that 350,000 persons in the Hague must line up each day to obtain a hot meal at canteens, due to a coal shortage which has made electricity and heat in private homes almost unobtainable. On the eve of a fierce winter, the Nazi writer said, the people of Holland must take their hatchets and axes and go out in search of wood and fuel to keep themselves from freezing.

In the Hague a special gas has been produced so that bakers can continue to make bread, but because the gas has no distinctive odour it is considered dangerous and the public has been warned against its use. Lack of electricity makes it impossible to work the air raid sirens and signals are now given with fog horns.

Amsterdam families dependent on gas for cooking have to rely on what they can get at canteens. The mayor ordered all schools closed early in November till the fuel situation improved, if ever.

HEALS WOUNDS QUICKLY

Soviet scientists have developed a paste of pressed milk which is effective in curing wounds. In a Novesibrisk hospital were several men whose wounds healed very slowly, novocaine blocking, ultra violet ray treatment, antiseptics, and permanganate baths not proving of much value. The special milk paste was applied and the wounded were soon well again. During the Leningrad blockade, this paste was used in all the Leningrad hospitals.

Mediterranean countries have used sponges for washing since the earliest times.

Greater London

A New Planning Report Visualizes Much Expansion

Reorganization of greater London to accommodate 10,500,000 population including 1,000,000 in outer areas and "Satellite towns", was urged in a new planning report on post-war London.

The report was made by Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, private consultant, as a supplement to plans begun before the war for reorganizing London. His report, begun in August, 1942, has not been officially acted upon.

Abercrombie recommended building eight to ten Satellite towns outside present London—complete cities each with its own facilities and with population limited to 60,000 each. He said these should please womenfolk who objected to being "decentralized" when such things as shopping facilities were unsatisfactory.

The report envisaged four main London "belts" with an area of 2,717 square miles and within a radius of 35 miles from Charing cross in central London.

These areas would be designated as inner urban, suburban, "Green belt" and an outer county ring. The "green belt" would be devoted largely to recreational facilities where Londoners could get away from the grayness of the city.

In 1938, London had some 6,250,000 population in an area of 2,599 square miles.

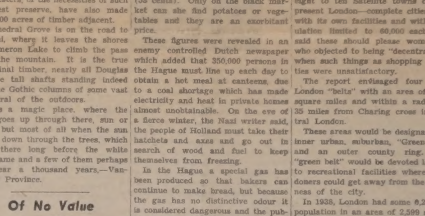
Air Propeller

Five Bladed Air Screw Used For High Altitudes

Initially, when heights of 20,000 to 30,000 feet were regarded as the limit required, three and four blade airscrews were found satisfactory in that they presented sufficient blade surface to bite on the air. With the greater heights more blade surface was needed. To achieve this it was not practicable simply to increase the length of the blades because of clearance necessary when the aircraft was on the ground. Though this objection could have been overcome by lengthening the undercarriage legs, it was manifestly more economical to introduce a new design of air-screw having five blades instead of four, the extra blade giving the extra surface needed at great height.

One spot in the Papta desert of Peru has not had a drop of rain in more than 45 years.

Only All-Canadian Plane One Of World's 20 Best



Peter G. Masefield, noted British aviation expert, has termed the Noorduyn Norseman one of the world's 20 "best" planes. The Norseman, built in Montreal in great numbers for the U.S. army and navy, is the only truly all-Canadian plane built in Canada. Before the war Canada was the world's leading air freighting nation and the Norseman was specifically designed for northern bush jobs by R. B. C. Noorduyn and today it is accepted as one of the most useful single-engine utility planes in existence. It lugs a tremendous load for its size and power, flies with wheels, skis or floats, gets in and out of small fields and because of this advantage was the first plane to fly wounded out of Normandy after D-day. This picture shows a Norseman in flight.

Germany And Japan Are Now Unable To Exchange Supplies In Accord With The Berlin Pact

DECEMBER marked the first anniversary of the last known attempt by Germany and Japan to exchange supplies in accord with the Axis pact signed in Berlin in 1940 with all the fanfare of which the Axis is capable. The accord, now a worn shell with the two principal partners virtually isolated except for the weakest channels of communication, was signed originally among Germany, Italy and Japan as they embarked upon establishment of their "new world order".

Last December, the Royal Navy sank three blockade runners in the south Atlantic, en route between Germany and Japan, and as far as is known, there has been no attempt by either country since then to send each other vital war materials.

Italy was washed out of the Axis by her surrender in September, 1943, and today there are only two frail links between Berlin and Tokyo—radio communication which is subject to Allied eavesdropping, and the technical possibility of Japanese travelling between the German and Japanese capitals by Russia.

The only commodity the two countries are able to exchange is news or propaganda, and each continues to broadcast the other's war claims.

Blockade running is a winter sport, and it is not impossible the Germans might attempt to run a ship or submarine through the British gauntlet this season. Chances of success, however, are far dimmer this year than last.

The blockade runner would have the choice of going via Cape Good Hope to Japan, a distance of about 14,000 miles, or via Cape Horn across the Pacific, a distance of some 18 000 miles. Speculation that submarines might cross the Arctic seas of north Siberia and reach Japan were regarded as fantastic, particularly during the winter months when those waters are choked with ice.

The air distance between Berlin and Tokyo is about 6,000 miles, beyond the non-stop range of any known plane, and there is no friendly territory in between where a Nazi plane could put down.

In the Axis pact, to run 10 years, Germany and Japan assured each other their "mutual co-operation in establishment of a new world order," and after the signature Japan was able to send the Nazis such raw materials as tungsten, rubber and vegetable oils, while Germany returned ballbearings, blue-prints, machine tools and numerous technicians who went to Japan to show the Japanese how to build and use the newest war weapons.

The Axis agreement was hailed by the German press as a "new Monroe doctrine" for Europe and Asia and they claimed it covered over 200.000,000 people.

Later the agreement was joined by four other countries and two puppet states.

Bulgaria joined in March, 1941, and dropped out of the war last October. Hungary joined in November, 1940, and is now a battleground between German and Soviet forces. Rumania joined a week later and accepted armistice terms last August. The government of Jugoslavia signed up in March, 1941, precipitating a revolt by the people which led to a German invasion the following week; the country is now a battleground.

During the occupation of Jugoslavia, Adolf Hitler split off the puppet state of Croatia which adhered to the pact in June, 1941, and still technically is an Axis partner. The same is true of Slovakia which the Nazis split off from Czechoslovakia under the Puppet Premier Tison; it was rumored a few days ago he and his government fled to Vienna ahead of the advancing Soviets.

War Pictures

Painted In The Front Lines By Canadians Are On Exhibit At Brussels

The first exhibition of war pictures painted by Canadian artists in the front lines has opened in the Palais des Beaux Arts at Brussels, one of the world's most noted art galleries.

This is art with a difference. The three men who made these sketches and water-colors were subscribing to no school of painting. They were interpreting merely what they have lived since D-Day in Normandy in all its grimness, horror, tragedy and sordidness.

It is not necessary to be a connoisseur of art to understand this exhibition. Anyone who moved through France, Belgium and Holland can understand it, because it is what he himself saw.

Since June 6 Capts. Orville N. Fisher of Vancouver, W. A. Ogilvie of Montreal, and George D. Pepper of Ottawa and Toronto, all of the Canadian Army, have had the front line for their studios. Their sketching boards were sometimes bloodstained, often mud-soaked.

The story of Fisher, Vancouver-born mural painter, is typical of the others. He drove from the Canadian front in Holland to see the exhibition in a jeep with a shrapnel hole through its windshield. The jeep was scarred by battle, partly the result of a bombing in which the artist was caught along the Falaise road last August.

Fisher landed in Normandy on D-Day four hours after H-hour with the 3rd Canadian Division. "And I am proud to be with them," said the handsome young painter in the battered battledress. "I hate to be here in Brussels away from the division. They are part of me now and I am going back as soon as I can."

Capt. Fisher was sketching in the Falaise pocket last August with the German lines less than 100 feet away when his driver, Pte. Leo Carpentier of Edmonton, who had been scouting around, came in with seven German prisoners.

"I had to stop sketching to disarm the guys," said the artist.

When the Canadians got into Holland, "half the time I was sketching with water up to my waist. It was always at least up to my knees. You get quite used to your bed floating around in your pup tent."

And because these artists live this way they paint this way—dead soldiers slumped over their guns, the wreckage of men, vehicles and horses along a road strafed from the air, towns reduced to rubble.

Pepper, who before he entered the army was on the staff of the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, has sketched the demolition around Dieppe harbor and church services in the caves of Fleury near ruined Caen. One of his most striking exhibits is a water-color of a Red Cross jeep tearing along the street of a town whose buildings are in flames with houses collapsing in rubble in the street. He has put on canvas in watery greys inundated land of the Beveland Peninsula.

Ogilvie's studies include an advanced dressing station "landscape," which is two lonely graves outside a field hospital, and the demolition of a bridge across a canal.

WORTH TRYING

Standing outside the door of a house, a small girl was sobbing bitterly. A kind man tried to comfort her.

"Mummy and Daddy are going to the pictures," exclaimed the child, "and they won't take me."

"But why cry over it?" asked the old gent. "I don't suppose that will make them change their minds."

"Oh, you never know!" replied the child, frankly. "Sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't; but it's no trouble to cry, anyway."

CATTLEMEN'S VIEW

The Lethbridge Herald says what the Canadian cattleman has in mind in urging the re-opening of the American market as soon as possible is that, when the war is over, it is doubtful if the British market will be so anxious to buy Canadian beef, whereas the American market has always been the best market for Canada's better quality beef cattle.

MAKE FLYING RECORDS

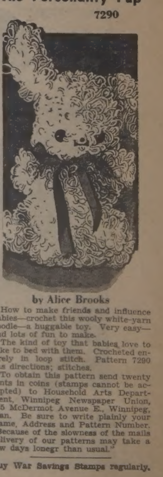
Since D-Day (6th June) a group of R.A.F. Transport Command, specially formed to deal with invasion traffic, has flown more than 20,000,000 lbs. of vital supplies to forward airfields in France, Belgium and Holland. This group also flew more than 5,000 airborne troops to be dropped or landed by gliders behind the enemy's lines.

A single torpedo is composed of 5,000 parts and more than 1,000 assemblies.

2600

The Personality Pup

7290



by Alice Brooks

How to make friends and influence babies—crochet this wooly white-yarn poodle—a huggable toy. Very easy—and lots of fun to make.

The kind of toy that babies love to take to bed with them. Crocheted entirely in loop stitch. Pattern 7290 has directions; stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days lonegr than usual."

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

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7 OUT OF 8 CANADIAN WOMEN WHO USE DRY YEAST USE ROYAL!
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD
Made in Canada

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

NUMBER ONE LESSON

By HELEN PARTCH

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Alec noticed her when he first sat down. The girl's seat was next to his. Her eyes met his briefly—wide, timid, heavenly blue. Her hands were gripped in her lap. Alec thought, "I wonder if she's here alone?"

Then a roar went up. The race was on. Alec's attention switched to the track. Excitement burned his body, choked his breath till it caught in a sigh, exploded in a cheer, exhaled in a final disgusted groan. Galahad first. Quaker Lady fourth.

Whew! Alec mopped his face. Close call. He hadn't placed his bet. A hunch perhaps. He had been late. He had thought, "Tomorrow", and hurried to his seat. That was a stroke of luck!

He felt a tug at his side and looked down to find the girl twisting at her bracelet which was caught on his coat. She pulled desperately. Her face was scarlet. "Allow me," Alec grinned. "Would you like the coat? Or do I get the bracelet?"

"I'm sorry." The girl gave a final jerk and the bracelet came loose, tearing the coat. She lifted mortified eyes to Alec's.

His glanced reassured her. "What's a coat more or less? I nearly blew the works on Quaker Lady."

"I—I did!"

"You—? Say," Alec looked at the wide eyes, the parted lips, the white throat where a little pulse beat faintly, "are you alone?"

"Yes. Why?"

"This is no place for you. Roughnecks, pickpockets—pickpockets—" In a flash Alec's mind went back an hour. He had taken a shower at the Woodlawn Club after a bout of tennis with Ted Graham. Alec had put on his coat and dropped his bill-fold carelessly into the side pocket. Ted said, "Why don't you give that to charity? Better than having it lifted."

Alec had grunted and started to transfer his money to a safer place. Andy Noyes had come up. They had talked a minute. Alec had run for the bus. The fare was in his change purse. He remembered the wallet now. He hated to reach into his pocket, the pocket where the girl's bracelet had caught. He did reach, slowly. The bill-fold was gone.

Alec sat in stunned silence, his eyes on the track. He knew what he must do and he hated to do it. He could see withing looking at them a pair of red lips, and a white throat where a little pulse beat faintly. His mouth was dry. He turned abruptly. Blue eyes lifted to his, questioning, puzzled. Fine act! Alec smiled crookedly. He said, "It's hot. Want a cool drink?"

"I'd love it."

They left the stand and walked to a tonic booth. Alec asked, "Will you tell me your name?"

"Of course. Alice Crocker."

Phony probably. "I'm Alec Newcomb." Sap! He glanced at the large white handbag the girl carried. "I wonder why you are here alone? Not that it's any of my business."

"It's—fascinating."

"This is a good place to lose hard-earney money."

"I know it. I'm a stenographer at Smith and Bolles. Dan would kill me if he knew I came here."

"Dan?"

"Dan's my brother. None of my crowd cares for the races."

Alec's brows knit in sardonic amusement. What a line! He said, "I've been in Smith and Bolles a number of times. I never noticed you."

"I'm in Mr. Bolles' private office."

Alec took a long pull at his cold soda. He started to speak when the girl murmured, "Here's Dan now." She lifted her head defiantly. "Hello, Dan."

Alice introduced the two men. Her eyes held Dan's. Alec tried to read their expression. Suddenly a man on Alec's other side grabbed his arm. "Hey, Alec, give me a hand, will you? Anna is passing out with the heat." It was Rod Lewis, a friend. He looked worried and upset. His wife was leaning heavily against him.

"We must catch this bus," Dan said to Alice. "Excuse us, won't you?" He nodded to the others, caught Alice by the arm, and whirled her about.

"Wait!" Alec started after them. They didn't hear.

Rod and Alec got Anna to the car. Alec's face was grim. His eyes were on the road, and on a yellow bus disappearing in the distance.

Rod offered him a lift home. "Anna will be all right as soon as we get moving."

"All right." Fool. Nitwit! Sucker!

Rod dropped Alec at his apartment. Alec ran up the steps of the building. In the lower hall on a bench sat Ted. He looked sheepish. "I've been waiting for you." He tossed Alec his wallet. "Missed this?" Alec stared. Incredulity, suspicion, rage darkened his eyes.

Ted smiled wryly. "Go on. Hit me. I took it to teach you a lesson. The idea went sour when I thought it over. What's the matter? Heat get you, or were you worried?"

"Oh, no! Money is nothing in my life!" Alec dropped on the bench beside Ted. His eyes narrowed thoughtfully. "You sell to Smith and Bolles. Know a girl there named Alice Crocker?"

"Sure. Bolles' secretary. A peach."

"A peach!" Alec's mouth twisted in a grin. "You don't realize it, wise guy, but that girl owes you a good slap in the face!"

The Newest Invention

British Engineer Claims His Gadget Will Cut Gas Consumption

Edward Date, engineer, has invented a process for using "tap water" to help drive an automobile, the London Evening News reported. The gadget measures four by nine inches, and costs $40.

Date claims the device increases power 20 per cent., and decreases gasoline consumption 33 per cent. According to the News, it operates by transforming water in a generator into "molecular content by lowering pressure," the water then being drawn into a cylinder after the gas and air mixture attains high pressure.

The article said no heat is required in the device, which Date claims might be used on aircraft also, and that the British ministry of supply had ordered one for a test.

THE BEST TIMES

According to the London Sunday Express, Mr. and Mrs. William Goulding, of Sherston (Wilts), who reached their diamond wedding Nov. 4, brought up a family of nine on less than 13s. a week. A farm worker, Mr. Goulding says he did better on 10s. a week than they do now on big wages. Then, they always had a side of bacon and a sack of flour in the house. "They were the best times," he says.

Tallest building in Europe is the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, 984 feet high. Tallest in the world is the Empire State Building, New York, 1248 feet.

Face Great Odds

Canadian Fighter Pilots Now Operating Further Into Germany

Canadian fighter pilots now on their second tour of operations are facing greater odds than ever before, they believe, since fighter casualties have been higher during the last few months than at any time since the battle of Britain.

"The risk will become greater as we get on into Germany," said Sqdn. Ldr. Arthur Sager of Vancouver, commanding officer of a Spitfire squadron in Belgium.

"Spitfires were not intended to stand up against the flak and the guns we have to face now," he said.

At the same time the average age of fighter pilots in the R.C.A.F. squadrons appears to be rising. When a couple of years ago the average age was 21 to 22 years, the men now appear to be around 25 years.

Although air training shortly will cease in Canada, fighter pilots who already had made an important contribution to the air war have returned to do second tours, and this is responsible for the rising average age.

In this squadron, those on their second tour included Sqdn. Ldr. Sager, FO. Albert Thomas of Winnipeg, FO. W. J. Sherman of Simpson, Sask., Flt. Lt. Chuck Charlesworth of Duncan, B.C., and Flt. Lt. Phil Blades of Victoria.

Each man was doing a second tour because he had chosen to do so, but their eyes were tired and they looked older than their years.

If a man's honest he'll admit he's tired when he gets around the end of his second tour," the C.O. said. "Sitting around thinking about flying, waiting to go up, is almost as much of a strain as flying itself," Charlesworth said.

Volcanic Island

Republic Of San Salvador Has A Unique History

This week marked the third anniversary of the entrance into the war of our smallest but one of our promptest allies.

Could you identify it if you knew that:

It is about the size of Maryland, but has the densest population of any American republic, 146 persons to the square mile, against 41 in the United States?

It is America's most volcanic country, with four major volcanoes in constant or recent eruption, three of them so strange in their behavior as to rank among volcanologists as scientific phenomena?

One of its volcanoes, Izalco, has no crater?

One of its volcanoes, which erupted in 1917, boiled away an entire lake in the process, first signs of the eruption being a dull glow under the water?

The third of its phenomenal volcanoes is the only one known to have been born in a lake, all the fish in which were killed by gases before the eruption?

It is the Republic of El Salvador.—Minneapolis Star Journal.

More Ships

British Navy Yards Are Building For The Pacific War

Naval dockyards in Britain are working at top speed for the next stages in the global war at sea designed to crush Germany's new U-boat offensive and Japanese sea power in the Pacific.

The pressure on Royal Navy staffs and workers responsible for the repair and refitting of ships has never been so heavy except in the weeks immediately following the Dunkerque evacuation of 1940, it was disclosed.

Two slices of bread wasted once a week in each home equal 3,000,000 wasted loaves per year.

STOMACH - RITE

Thousands have found satisfaction in using "STOMACH - RITE" for indigestion, billiousness, sluggish liver, kidneys, gallbladder, constipation, jaundice, fullness after eating. POST PAID 70c and $1.30 (double size).

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Have you tried our Guaranteed Hair Tonic? Yes, Sir, it grows hair on bald heads or money back if it fails! Special $2.00 bottle POST PAID for $1.55 as a trial—you be the judge. Send for circular "WHY BE BALD" and price list of other remedies. We treat what ails you—

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Saved Cargo Ship

Dutch Patriots Kept It From Falling Into German Hands

A 23,000-ton cargo ship which was ready for launching at the end of 1940, was saved from the Germans by the action of Dutch patriots who—through one subterfuge after another—kept the ship in one of Vlissingen's famous shipyards throughout the four years of occupation. Complete with engines, the boat was still on the ways at the great "Schelde" shipyard—which itself was recovered almost undamaged—when the Allies finally drove the Germans from Walcheren Island. Why the Nazis failed to destroy the shipyard remains a mystery. Harbor installations all around it were thoroughly wrecked, but the shipbuilding plant was allowed to remain intact.

From a few shipyard workers Aneta, Netherlands news agency, learned the story of how the big cargo ship, originally built for the Rotterdamsche Lloyd Co., was saved. Many times, they said, German committees came to Vlissingen from Berlin during the early days of the occupation, to study the ship's "possibilities," but the patriots always found some way to prevent her launching. Later, Allied air supremacy made it impractical for the ship to be launched and taken to Germany; so she stayed in the yard, steadied and shielded by concrete blocks in case Allied bombs should fall too near. At one time, when the Germans were pressing their search for every scrap of bronze and copper they could find, patriotic shipyard workers at night painted the ship's propellors with black paint and by this elementary trick succeeded in saving them.

The yard is already busy reorganizing its staff, many of whom had to be evacuated as a result of the flooding of the island, and measures are being taken to enable them to resume work very shortly. Many of the yard's peace-time staff of 4,000 were carried off by the Germans to work at the naval base of Wilhelmshaven.—Netherlands News Digest.

Invasion History

Canadian And British Craft Teamed Up To Put Subs Out Of Commission

Canada's secret naval war that preceded and complemented the invasion of Normandy is a secret no longer.

In an exclusive story in London's Evening Standard, Naval Correspondent Gordon Holman has told how Canadian and British craft teamed up to bring off the greatest mass U-boat slaughter in history, with slight casualties to themselves. Outstanding loss for Canada was the sinking of HMCS Athabaskan in the early stage of the fight.

The operation was tremendous in scope, lengthy, and eminently successful.

First phase of the campaign was to seal off the English Channel so U-boat forces in the French ports could not be reinforced. The second consisted of destroying the U-boats already in the French ports, and the third was the convoying of the tremendous invasion armadas as they moved with freight-train regularity to the continent.

Only one of the big ships taking troops and supplies to the front was lost.

Scientific Studies

Being Carried On To Forecast Fur And Game Supplies

The day is coming when scientific studies and radio will make the snowy owl relatively unimportant as an indicator of fur conditions in the Far North—but it's still a long way off.

Resources department officials said the assembling of information on the animal life cycles of the north is continuing under a plan of co-operation between the government and the Oxford University bureau of animal population.

The detailed examinations conducted by scientists seek to establish a method of forecasting accurately the cycles in animal life so that natives and others dependent on game and fur for their livelihood can be forwarned of seasons of scarcity and plenty.

"We believe that in years to come, with records of plenty and scarcity in the north extending over decades and recording various factors in detail, it will be possible to be as accurate in forecasting game and fur supplies as it now is possible in forecasting the weather," one authority said.

Some cycles have been roughly established. The white fox cycle from plenty through scarcity to plenty is about four years; snowshoe rabbit, about 10; lemming, about four; snowy owl, about four; grouse, about 10; ptarmigan, about four. The studies have indicated that cycles may affect even the larger animals such as polar bears.

Scientists already know the relationship between the cycles affecting the fox, lemming and snowy owl, all on a basis of about four years. When the lemming is scarce, the fox and the owl either perish or migrate. Reports of these conditions might not reach the outside for many months, but the owl carries the news quickly by hurrying south as soon as he finds food hard to obtain.

Organizations such as the snowy owl committee for Canada begins reporting unusual numbers in southern areas and this means a scarcity of small animals in the north. That scarcity makes the foxes hungry and they trap easily and therefore the years of a snowy owl flight south usually is one in which the fur catch is high.

Eventually the government may establish research stations in the north where studies of animal life will be conducted and indications of shortages reported at once by radio.

European Boy Scouts

Dutch Boys Helping Allied Soldiers In Holland

giving invaluable assistance to the European Boy Scouts have been liberating armies of Europe.

One of the latest stories reaching Canada concernes the way in which Dutch Boy Scouts are helping the Allied soldiers in Holland. They have worked at resetting the cobblestone approaches to bridges so that Allied motor transport could proceed more swiftly.

After nightfall these scouts have acted as guides to soldiers whose duties take them out in the surrounding country. Many of the lads speak fluent English and have often acted as interpreters to Canadian, British and American officers who have had difficulty in making their requests of orders understood by the Dutch population.

CAUSES FOR WEARINESS

The New York Times says: The British were fighting Hitler, part of the time almost alone, for two years before the Japanese bombed us into the war. If we are tired of practice blackouts, food restrictions, casualty lists and high taxes, what of them? The British people have stood up magnificently against every weapon Hitler could throw against them.

"Keep Your Chin Up, Sonny"

—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

This Canadian soldier, Pte. J. S. P. Bowen, Birch River, Man., one of the first Canadians to wade ashore in the assault upon Sicily on July 10, 1943, and now granted a 30-day Christmas leave to Canada, bids farewell to his little Italian friend in a village not far behind the front lines in Italy.

The 2000th CW.A.C.

"The 2000th C.W.A.C." to enlist in Saskatchewan was Pte. Ruth Eva Gohrke, left, shown with her sister, Pte. Christel Elsie Gohrke, who was the 2001st recruit. The sisters, who come from Mazenod, are shown as they were being sworn into the Canadian Women's Army Corps at Regina. They are in uniforms they wore as civilian employees at No. 25 E.F.T.S., Assiniboia.

HERE'S MY FEED PROBLEM . . .
Have hereditary characteristics a definite effect on young chicks?
HERE'S THE ANSWER . . .
Yes. Vitality, health and bone structure of young chicks depend greatly on the "quality" of its ancestors. And in turn the health, vigour and growth of baby chicks depend largely on the feed you give them. So be sure you have a strong, healthy brood by feeding your laying hens "Miracle" Hatching Mash at least 2 months before you collect eggs for hatching. If you have plenty of farm grain, mix your own feed by using "Miracle" Hatching Mash Supplement.
M44-27
ASK FOR "MIRACLE" FEEDS!

Bird Banding

Interesting Study Of The Flight Of Birds In Canada

Bird banding has been an organized branch of scientific research in North America since 1920 when the governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico began co-operating to advance the knowledge of bird life on the continent.

About 2,000 "birders" in the three countries now attach an estimated 300,000 bits of stamped aluminum to the legs of wild birds every year. Several thousands of these bands are recovered and returned to government offices annually and the story they tell gives an interesting picture of where our feathered friends go during the various seasons.

A bird bander in Saskatchewan trapped a barn swallow one July day, slipped a ring on its leg and released it. Six hours later the bird was retaken in Bolivia. Less than a month after a blue-winged teal had been banded in Quebec, a hunter in British Guinea shot the duck and returned the band.

One of the most dramatic stories came from the bands on three Arctic terns—beautiful, gull-like birds, colored pearl-grey and white with black heads. One was banded some years ago in Maine and the other two on the Labrador coast. Four years after the Maine tern was banded it was found dead in West Africa. Of the Labrador birds, one was found within four months at La Rochelle, France, and the other, within the same time, was recovered in Natal, South Africa.

By the testimony of the little metal rings it has been established that the terns who spend the summer in Canada's far north, pass the winter in the South Polar regions, 11,000 miles distant. And they make that amazing flight via Europe and Africa.

Women's Army

Recently In Saskatchewan Has Reached High Peak

A red letter day in the Canadian Women's Army Corps occurred when the 2000th recruit to be enlisted since the organization of the Corps in Saskatchewan some three years ago was attested at the Army Reception Centre in Regina. The girl with the 1,999 predecessors was Pte. Ruth E. Gohrke. Her sister, Pte. Christel E. Gohrke, became Miss Two Thousand and One. The girls are from Mazenod, Sask.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps in Saskatchewan embarked on its military career in October, 1941 with Major Helen K. Rankin, Moose Jaw, in command. Its first regimental number was allotted to a young woman from Richmond, Sask., now known as Capt. Helen Andreas, District Quartermaster for the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Enlisting its 2000th recruit, the C.W.A.C. in Saskatchewan looked back on over three years of service, its sphere of action during that time developing from provincial to Dominion to world-wide.

To the members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps directly concerned with recruiting this is an especially proud occasion. In the words of Capt. P. A. M. Quinn, Moose Jaw, District Recruiting Officer for the C.W.A.C., "In three years of continuous effort, we are proud of our results. In every phase of the war effort, Saskatchewan women have played an outstanding and distinctive role. This new recruiting record emphasizes further the determination of Saskatchewan women to serve their country at the time of its greatest crisis."

Capt. Quinn does however strike a note of caution. "Because we have reached a proud peak in our recruiting efforts," she says, "does not mean that we can rest on our laurels. Thousands of women are still required for service with the Canadian Army, particularly those qualified in the commercial field. Nevertheless whatever her former occupation, a volunteer will be placed in the job where she can best assist in the great partnership and responsibility that the CWACs have already proven they can undertake."

The Privates Gohrke are not entirely new to uniform having worn the uniform of civilian employees at No. 25 E.F.T.S., Assiniboia, Sask., for almost a year. Immediately prior to their enlistment in the Canadian Women's Army Corps they were employed in the diet kitchen at Fort San. Anxious to don a uniform again however they decided to join the C.W.A.C. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Gohrke, reside at Mazenod.

The word "sheriff" comes from an old English title "shire-reeve," meaning custodian of the peace of the country. 2600

King Solomon's Mines

Uncover Traces Of An Ancient Civilization In Africa

A British scientist conducting an archaeological investigation in the foothill area in Rhodesia, South Africa, has uncovered traces of an ancient civilization in the Zimbabwe district. They are formations and terraces used by an ancient people for agricultural purposes.

And so well built were irrigation channels to the terraces that not an inch of rainfall would be lost in several miles of territory.

There were ancient dwellings of many civilizations, relics of the Stone and Bronze Ages, and Chinese writings. Copper mines and gold diggings, probably used 2,000 years ago, were also uncovered by Mr. Roosier.

British and South African engineers who have examined the sites of these lost peoples who may have furnished gold for Solomon were amazed of the ingenuity of the ancient builders.

And into this long-forgotten industrial picture factory sites and the modern dwellings of a new commonwealth development may be fitted when peace is won.

King Solomon's mines are reputed to have been sited in the fabulous country of Phhir, which some historians say was in East Africa.

Professor R. A. S. MacAlister, the famous explorer, said "The centre of speculations is a group of extensive ruins at Zimbabwe, Mashonaland, the identical ruins referred to in the Rossiter report.

SELECTED

RECIPES

APPLE MERINGUE PIE

Pie paste
2 large apples, sliced
2 egg yolks
⅓ cup sugar
1 cup milk
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons sugar

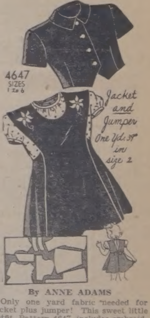
Line a 9-inch pie plate with the paste. Peel, core and slice apples and place in the pie shell. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and milk. Pour this mixture over apples. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F. for 10 minutes, then reduce temperature to 325 degrees F. and bake 30 minutes longer. Top with meringue made from the two egg whites and the two tablespoons of sugar. Return to moderate oven, 325 degrees F. to brown meringue. Yield: One 9-inch pie.

SAVOURY DRIED BEANS

1 lb dried white navy beans, 2 cups
5 teaspoons salt
1 cup onions, sliced
2 tablespoons fat or salad oil
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon molasses
Dash of pepper
2½ cups canned tomatoes
½ cup grated cheese.

Pick over, wash and soak dried beans overnight in cold water to cover. Drain, cover with boiling water and simmer with 3 teaspoons of the salt, covered, until tender, about 2 hours. Drain. Saute the onions in the fat until tender; blend in the flour. Add mustard, molasses, pepper and tomatoes and simmer uncovered for 5 minutes. Add the beans, the remaining 2 teaspoons salt and the cheese and cook five minutes longer. Six servings.

Budget Outfit


4647
SIZES 1 to 6
Jacket and Jumper One Yd. 39" in size 2

By ANNE ADAMS

Only one yard fabric needed for jacket plus jumper! This sweet little outfit, Pattern 4647, includes embroidery transfer. One-piece blouse.

Pattern 4647 comes in toddlers' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Size 2, jumper and jacket, takes 1 yard 39-inch; blouse, ⅝ yard 35-inch.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns m take a few days longer than u

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THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship .. 7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Craigmyle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills .. .. 2.00 p.m.
Michichi .. .. 2.15 p.m.
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1945.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.51⅛
Ex. 3 c.w.	.50⅛
3 c.w.	.50⅛
Ex. 1 feed	50½
1 feed	.49⅛
2 feed	.48
3 feed	.45
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.65¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.65¾
1 feed	64¾
2 feed	.63¾
3 feed	.62
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.90
3 c.w.	.85
4 c.w.	.80½

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No. 1 Northern	1.10
No. 2 Northern	1.07
No. 3 Northern	1.05
No. 4 Northern	1.00
No. 5 Wheat	.95
No. 6 Wheat	.91
Feed Wheat	.89

FOR SALE

One six-hole "Superior" Range, nearly new. Price $100.00. Apply to—
W. D. FITZSIMMONS,
1a Phone 24, Delia.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the position of Assessor and Assistants for the Municipal District of Starland, No. 277 for the year 1945.

All applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than noon on Tuesday, January 9th, 1945.

For further information, apply to—
S. R. HOOPER, Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal District of Starland, No. 277,
1a Morrin, Alberta.

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Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1945

THE NEW YEAR

We come now to the beginning of a new year, a year of the setting sun for the Axis powers if we all continue to work at utmost efficiency. The course of these powers may be likened to that of a meteor that flashes brightly with an all consuming fire for a while and then disintegrates because of its unstable nature. Canadians can look forward with the confidence of people who, despite their errors, have held fast to stable, fundamental values and have built solidly on the foundation of the rights of the common man.

We can look back on the year just completed with the satisfaction derived from a job well done. The farmers of Western Canada have made a marvelous contribution to the winning of the war. They have offered their sons and daughters to the armed services of the country; they have seen their hired help go to the same services or other industries; and they have toiled and sweat without end so that food products might continue to be produced in ever increasing quantity.

We greet the New Year with hope and faith that it contains wonderous bright days in which we shall see the end of World War II, peace restored, families happily re-united, and Democracy all over the world free to devote its peace-time planning and production for the benefit of all mankind. But we must realize that it will require even greater planning, harder work, and more co-operation if we are not to fail in achieving our goal of even greater food production.

With this thought in mind we wish all a Happy and Successful 1945.

WHAT ABOUT 1945?

Probably a hundred trains come into Windsor station, Montreal, every day. One of these last week carried men returning from four or five years overseas on a thirty-day Christmas leave. The reunion of these men with their families was something that literally tore at your heart.

Let's hope that there will be many more such trains coming in during this New Year, but for some of us no train will ever bring back the ones we wait for. If, however, we decide to be different this year we will be able to play our part in helping to cure the things that make all this necessary.

The answer is not complicated. We have heard it over and over again. It's how we live—and what we do about it, that matters.

Over the last thirty years we have tried nearly everything else. We have tried political changes and new parties. We've experienced tremendous booms and deep depressions. We've written new peace pacts and any number of alliances.

But fundamentally, as Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Oxford Group said in 1936, "national and world problems remain the same because the root problem — human nature — remains unsolved. Until we deal with human nature drastically and thoroughly on a national scale, nations must still follow their historic road to violence and destruction. The only possible alternatives are collapse or God control. And collapse is simply the selfishness of us all put together. You and I, if we are selfish are part of the disease: just as you and I, if we are God controlled can be part of the cure."

Making this work will need something more than good resolutions which we forget in a couple of weeks. It means making decisions that will last a lifetime.

—*Pull Together Canada Press Service.*

Local and District

Mrs. Henry Moore spent a few days in Calgary recently.

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Leslie Stephens spent the Christmas holiday in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Julson were visitors to Calgary last week.

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Cpl. Bill Nichol spent Xmas leave with his wife and family.

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Lac. Andrew Dmytruk, of the R.C.A.F., spent his Xmas leave with his parents in Delia.

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Misses Bernice and Irene Hoover are spending the holidays at the home of their parents.

* * *

Miss Iris Thurstead, of Hanna, was visiting at the home of Mrs. C. A. Hudgeon last week.

* * *

Pte. W. Hall, of the Reserve Army, was home on Xmas leave with his wife and family.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Newman and baby visited with Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne Coffin during the holidays.

* * *

Miss Lillian Horsky spent the Xmas holidays with her father on the farm.

* * *

Robt. Macmillan, of the R.C.-N.V.R., returned to his duties last week, following a furlough with his parents in Delia.

* * *

Sgt. A. Poland, of the Reserve Army, and family of Drumheller visited during Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson,

* * *

Mrs. Thos. Ward, R.N., of the Drumheller Hospital staff, spent Xmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Hicks, and family, of Calgary, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson. Mr. Hicks was formerly principal of the Delia school.

Bert Holland and daughter Margaret, R.N., returned from the east just before Christmas, following an extended visit.

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Miss Marguerite Fitzsimmons, R.N., of the Drumheller Hospital staff, spent Xmas with her parents in Delia.

* * *

Miss Eileen Hudgeon, of Calgary, spent Christmas and New Year's with her mother and sister Alice at their home in Delia.

* * *

Mrs. S. Nelson and daughter Patsy, of Edmonton, are spending the Xmas holidays visiting friends and relatives in Delia.

* * *

Lac. Art. Schultz, of the R.C.-A.F., Calgary, was a visitor in Delia during Xmas, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dmytruk.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Sakaluk entertained a few friends and relatives to dinner on Boxing Day. We were among those present.

* * *

Cpl. Ida Woodward, of the R.C.A.F., whose home is in Regina, spent a few days during Xmas the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dmytruk, Delia.

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Miss Isobel Hoy, R.N., of the Drumheller Hospital staff, spent the Xmas holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hoy, in Delia.

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Miss Evelyn Wilcox, of the Drumheller Hospital staff, was home for the Xmas holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilcox, Delia.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Dmytruk, and baby daughter, of Edmonton, spent Xmas at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs Ed. Nelson, Craigmyle.

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Mrs. Homar Piffer, and daughter Sandra Patricia, are spending the holidays with her husband's parents, Mr, and Mrs. W. W. Piffer, in Delia,

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Miss Evelyn Grant, of Edmonton, and Miss Jean Grant, of Calgary, are spending the Xmas holidays at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Grant, Delia.

* * *

Flight Sgt. A. Ouellettee, of the R.C.A.F., wife and baby son, arrived by bus the Saturday before Xmas to spend the holidays with Mrs. Ouellettee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joberg, of the Craigmyle district.

* * *

F/O Lloyd Hubbard, of the R.C.A.F., is home visiting his parents on New Year's leave.

* * *

James Eddleston, of the R.C.-N.V.R., spent Christmas leave in Delia, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hoy.

* * *

Const. Everett R. Moore, of the R.C.M.P., is home on leave. He is now with the detachment at Kamsack, Sask.

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Percy Gates, of the Opportune Flour Mill, spent the Christmas holiday in Calgary, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKay and family.

* * *

Frank Robinson spent the Xmas and New Year's holidays in Calgary with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Art. Robinson.

* * *

Mrs. M. S. Armor, who has been visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr and Mrs. Henry Moore, has returned to her home at Nanton, Alta.

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The weather during Christmas week was decidedly cold, with temperatures 16 below zero. On last Sunday morning it was reported to be 25 below. Snow has fallen to a depth of about an inch. At this writing the weather has become somewhat milder, with snow flurries.

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Most of the country public schools put on the usual Xmas tree and concert for the pupils the week previous to Christmas. On Friday night the annual entertainment was held for Delia school children in the Olympia Theatre. Santa Claus arrived in each case and distributed presents. Much credit is due the various teachers for their efficient training of the pupils.

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 277

(Continued from last issue)

The monthly financial statement, as presented by the secretary, was accepted by the council and signed by the Reeve,

The following accounts were passed for payment, on motion of Dep Reeve Carter:—

Alberta Govt. telephones, tolls and rentals	$ 17.18
Salvation Army, re Miss McAuley	30.00
Provincial Training School, re John Olson 2 months	30.00
Provincial Treasurer, Mothers' Allowance	32.50
Canadian Utilities, Ltd., street and office lights	26.79
Drumheller School District No. 2472, requisition	171.82
Drumheller Mail, Tax Recovery costs	2.85
Delia Times, Tax Recovery costs	2.64
King's Printer, advertising, pounds	3 50
Municipal Supplies Ltd., supplies	5.36
Crown Lumber Co., material	61.39
Canada Ingot Iron Co., material	38.40
Whitlock Lumber Co., material	1102.53
U.F.A. Central Co-op, material	2.12
J. R. Eskelund, material	6 00
Revelstoke Sawmill Co., material, pounds	9.00
Imperial Oil Ltd., fuel oil and greases	241.56
E. O. Parry & Co., fuel and greases	78.89
E. O. Parry & Co,. repairs	94.56
Martin's Garage, repairs	21.25
Union Tractor & Harvester Co. repairs	56.94
Pepper Bros. Ltd., repairs	91.15
J. D. Adams Ltd., repairs	14.77
M. H. Ballf, repairs	19.00
Geo. King, repairs	11.50
A. P. Anderson, repairs	20.28
Wm. Kirkby, repairs and office expenses	24 80
C. Morgan, office expenses	22.60
B. Byer, freight & office expenses	2.75
Shirley Jackman, office expenses	3 00
C. R. Moritz, repairs, express, etc.	53.08
C. R. Moritz, mileage for truck	29.80
S. R. Hooper, L.T.O. costs and office expenses	2.00
S. R. Hooper, insurance for truck	61.99
F. E. Robinson, Michichi, expenses	9.00
T. M. Smith, weed inspection	50 40
D. Shepherd, caretaking and fee (Rumsey Cemetery)	95.00
H. Swallow, caretaking and fee (Rowley Cemetery	95.00
W. Kirkby, caretaking (Morrin Cemetery)	75.00
T. N. Martin, caretaking (Michichi Cemetery)	41.10
Leslie Stephens, caretaking and fee (Delia Cemetery)	95.00
Mrs. W. B. Walrod, caretaking (Munson Cemetery)	75.00
S. G. Davidson, cemetery fee (Morrin)	20.00
C. C. Ritchie, cemetery fee (Michichi)	20.00
W. L. Carter, supervision and committee work	250.00
Thos. Rowe, supervision and committee work	160.00
R. W. Waters, supervision and committee work (Reeve)	305 00
John Helmer, supervision and committee work	166.40
H. S. McLaren, supervision and committee work	196.00
R. W. Waters, Phone, $4.60; material, $8.50	13.10
W. L. Carter, delegate's expenses	35.00
R. W. Waters, " "	35.00
H. S. McLaren, " "	35 00
S. R. Hooper, " "	35.00
L. F. Saltzberry, building culverts and office expenses	21.00
Wm. Stevenson, labor Div. 1	40.20
C. S. Schafer, labor Div. 1	83.20
Felix Battle, labor Div. 1	36.00
T. F. Martin, labor Div. 1	72 40
P. Rosgen, labor Div. 2	3.12
P. Rosgen, labor Div. 3	82.13
O. J. Olsen, labor Div. 2	5.45
O. J. Olsen, labor Div. 3	8.95
Andrew Gibb, labor Div. 2	24.00
A. C. B. Grenville, labor Div. 3.	7.40
Cuncannon Bros., labor Div. 3.	43.25
Fred Foster, labor Div. 3	31.85
T. S. Ridley, labor Div. 3	2.20
C. E. Chambers, labor Div. 3	3.30
C. J. Chambers, labor Div. 3	8.00
Geo. Anderson, labor Div. 3	10.95
John Engen, labor Div. 3	4.25
John Anderson, labor Div. 3	4.25
Jim Waters, labor Div. 3	21 50
D. B. McPheeters, labor Div. 4.	8.90
R. E. Matheson, labor Div. 4	88.50
H. J. Sauve, labor Div. 4	5.00
R. Witzke, labor Div. 4	8.00
H. A. Cameron, labor Div. 4	4.25
T. F. Martin, labor Div. 5	3.55
R. M. Farwell, labor Div. 5	69.15
A. L. McLaren, labor Div. 5	19 50
John Jackson, labor Div. 5	20.50
A. Carson, labor Div. 5	33.90
Road Sheet, Div. 1	651 55
Road Sheet, Div. 1 (Gov't Grant)	28.18
Road Sheet, Div. 1	446.15
Road Sheet, Div. 2	297 44
Road Sheet, Div. 2	161.51
Road Sheet, Div. 2	213.16
Road Sheet, repairs	51.79

Meeting adjourned on motion of Coun. Rowe. Next meeting, January 9th, 1945.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank all those who donated for the very useful gift, and also those who sent fruit, and letters, etc., while I was a patient in Hanna Hospital.

Mrs. James Wilson.

It's when everyone insists he is right that everything goes wrong.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 4, 5, 6, and 7. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4

6:00	p.m.	Drama.
6:30	"	Voice of Victor.
7:00	"	Bing Crosby Music Hall.
7:30	"	Fighting Navy.
8:00	"	CBC National News.
8:15	"	Science in Everyday Life.
8:30	"	Roland Todd's Orchestra.
9 00	"	Drama.
9:30	"	Music of the New World.
10:00	"	BBC Newsreel.
10:15	"	London Letter.
11:00	"	CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15	"	CBC News Round Up.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5

6:00	p.m.	Drama.
6:30	"	Musical Mailbox.
7:00	"	Waltz Time.
7:30	.,	CBR Concert Orchestra.
8:00	,,	CBC National News.
8:30	"	Eventide.
9:00	"	Soliloquy,
9:30	"	Vancouver Playhouse.
10:00	"	BBC News Reel.
10:15	"	The People Ask.
10:30	"	Northern Messenger.
11:00	"	CBC News and News Commentary.
11;15	"	CBC News Round Up.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

6:00	p.m.	Ici L'on Chante.
6:30	"	Share the Wealth.
7:05	"	N.H.L. Hockey.
8:30	"	Organ Music.
9:00	"	Red River Barn Dance.
9:30	"	United Services Centre Show,
10:00	"	Leicester Square to Broadway.
10:30	"	L'Entree Des Artistes.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:15	"	Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7

6:00	p.m.	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.
6:30	"	Week end Review.
7:00	"	Stage 45.
7:30	"	Album of Familiar Music.
8:00	"	CBC National News,
8:15	"	L. W. Brockington, K.C.
9:00	"	The Choristers.
9:30	"	Chamber Music.
10:30	"	Vesper Hour.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11;15	"	Canadian Yarns.

In Memoriam

McFADDEN—In loving memory of my dear Husband and Father, Fred L. McFadden, who passed away Dec. 31, 1940.

—Fondly remembered by his loving wife and family.

Victoria, B.C.
312 St. James St.

Card of Thanks

We would like to thank our many friends for the very lovely gifts we received from people of the Delia community.

Joyce & Pat. Murray.

Production of wheat flour in Canada for the month of October, 1944, totalled 2,048.508 barrels, a decline of about 70,000 barrels from production in October, 1943.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
DR. K. W. NEATBY
Director
Line Elevators Farm Service
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Farm Boys at High School

Most farm boys know, roughly, what is involved in the practice of medicine, dentistry, engineering or law; but they often have very little knowledge of the fascinating studies connected with scientific agriculture. The various tasks of professional agriculture require just as much ability and training as do those of other professions. They are varied, and require the services of agricultural engineers, economists, chemists, plant pathologists, entomologists, etc., as well as an army of men with broad training for agricultural representative, teaching and extension work.

At present, a large proportion of the students in our agricultural colleges are city boys with little or no farm experience. It is true that most of our colleges require a certain minimum of farm experience, but a city student can usually meet such requirements without learning a great deal about farming. This state of affairs is viewed with alarm by most professional agriculturists, including college professors. An intimate knowledge of general farm practices and problems is an advantage in all branches of the profession and an absolute necessity in many.

There will probably be a serious shortage of well trained agriculturists for some time to come. Farm boys doing well at high school, and keen on entering professional service of one kind or another, should examine the possibilities in agriculture.

Ask your line Elevator agent for a leaflet dealing more fully with this subject.

Honor Roll

List of Those Enlisted In The Armed Forces From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.
Almond, Peter
Almond, Caroline Ann
Bertsch, R.
Bertsch, W.
Bertsch, Rubin
Billings. Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Battle, Robt.
Battle, Lester
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.
Bender, R.
Blair, John
Billings, Albert
Beaton, Neil

Curtis, Wm. (sen.)
Curtis, Joe
Curtis, Billy
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.
Church, W. A.
Church, C. D.
Chase, George

Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dack, Phillip
Dmytruk, Mike
Dmytruk, Andrew
Dmytruk, Alex.
Dechenne, R. K.
Dodds, Nicholas
Dayman, Fred,

Elliott, Dorothy
Elliott, J. A.
Edmonson, Bert,
Edwards, Basil
Edwards, Allan
Edwards, Harris
Edgley, Gordon

Fulton, Isabell
Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R.H.
Friedley Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Friedley, Elmer M.
Foye, Gordon E.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Fletcher, Russel
Ferris, Jack
Fitzsimmons, Norman A.
Fitzsimmons, Merle W.

Ganong, Ken.
Grant, Tom
Gaier, Nick
Gordon, Arthur R.
Godwin, Mrs. A.
Gibson, Bob

Hubbard, L.
Hubbard, Jim
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, F.
Harsch, Fred
Harsch, Rudolph
Hall, Wm.
Hartman, John
Harrison, Vivian
Harrison, Jean
Hewson, John Cecil
Hampton, Lorne
Imler, G.

Jackson, John
Joberg, Ellis
Jamieson, Pete

King, N.
Kempf, K.
Killian, Bill

Limpert, J. H.
Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)

Lindsay, W.
Lane, Ross
Lane, Bette

Long, Sidney
Long, Reta
Long, Edna May
Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, Billy
Morrison, Mary
Morrison, Fred
Morrison, Doug.
Morrison, M. M.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, N. J.
Marshall, Fred.
Marshall, T. A.
Miles, Herb.
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.
McAuliffe, Tom
MacMillan, Harry
MacMillan, Bobbie
Macpherson, K. R.
Moore, Byron G.
Moore, Frank C.
Moore, Ronald A.
McConnell, John
McFarlane, Don.
McFarlane, Leonard
McNair, Donald
Maetche, Edwin

Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.
Nimmo, Johnny
Nimmo, Kathleen F.
Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe

Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Ben (Sr.)
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Paynter, Gwendolyne G.
Peterson, James
Peterson, Olaf
Piffer, Homar
Piffer, Earl
Pearson, Ernest H.

Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ripper, Rosemary
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert
Rosine, Kenneth James

Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Sprouse, Robert
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, Margaret
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stouess, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Saluke, L. Sam
Sloan, Melvin
Sidle, Jas. Albert
Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Thompson, Cecil
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.
Todd, Edmund
Tillotson, Eunice
Tillotson, L. M.
Tillotson, J. R.

Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art

Watson, Frank
Wallace, R. J.
Wallace, Oliver D.

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

"Time Bombs"

There is no short cut to a better world. In the long run we will all have to start with ourselves.

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When we concentrate on income there is small outcome to our lives.

* * *

Demand more of ourselves and we will be less demanding of others.

* * *

People who only look out for number one never add up to much.

* * *

If human character does not keep pace with the advance of science, we are just building faster cars for reckless drivers.

* * *

Speak to the point but never with an edge.

* * *

Nothing is so stirring as selfishness—nor so tiresome to others.

* * *

If your morals don't amount to much, neither will you.

* * *

Let's give our Government all our best thinking, not just a piece of our mind.